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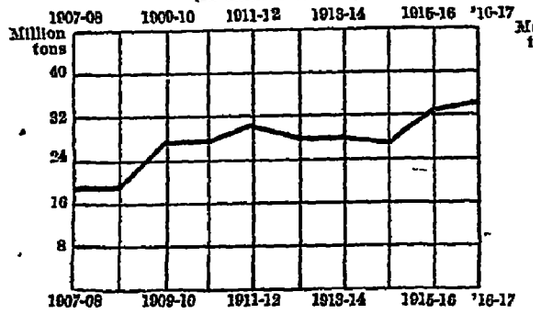
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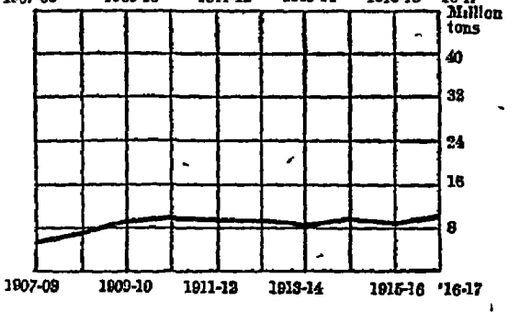
# Yield of certain principal crops from 1907-08 to 1916-17.

## FOOD CROPS

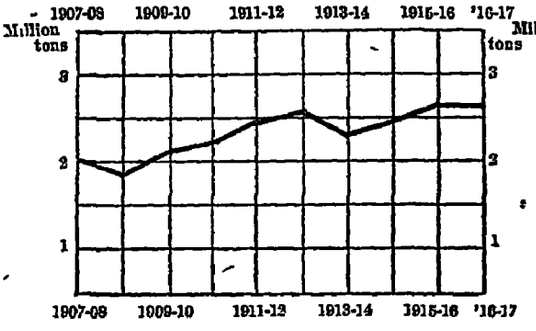
### Rice
(In millions of tons.)



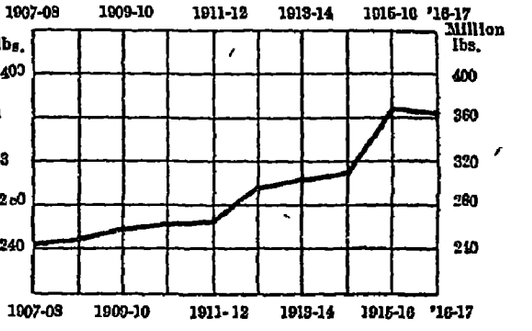

### Wheat
(In millions of tons.)




### Sugarcane
(In millions of tons.)

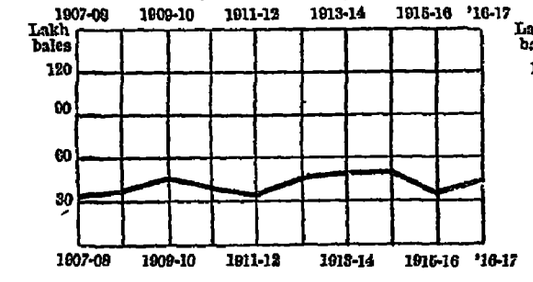



### Tea
(In millions of lbs.)

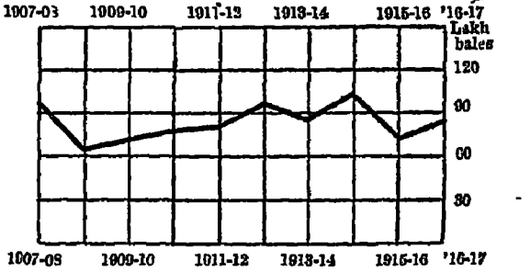



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### Cotton
(In lakhs of bales.)

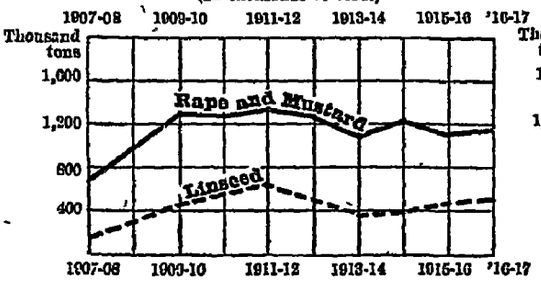



### Jute
(In lakhs of bales.)

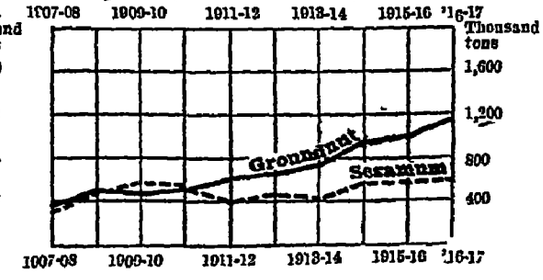



## OILSEEDS

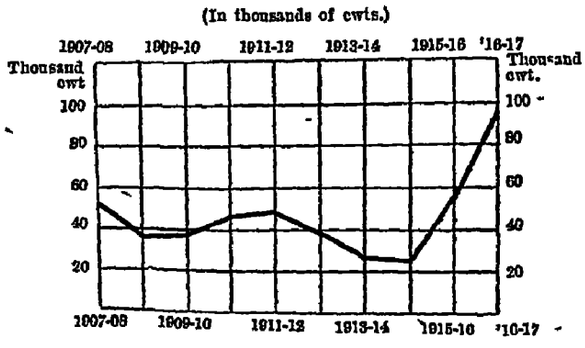
### Rape and Mustard and Linseed
(In thousands of tons.)




### Sesamum and Groundnut
(In thousands of tons.)




## INDIGO (DYE)
(In thousands of cwts.)



*NINETEENTH ISSUE*

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

# ESTIMATES
OF
# AREA AND YIELD
OF
# Principal Crops in India
# 1916-17

*Published by order of the Governor-General in Council*

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# Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India, 1916-17

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The present issue is the nineteenth of the series and relates to the area and yield of the principal crops for which estimates were made in 1916-17. It is the fourth of the new series that was commenced in 1913-14.

Source and scope of the estimates.

The periodical estimates or forecasts of certain crops are compiled from local returns and issued by this Department. The general practice is to issue a preliminary forecast, a second estimate, and a third or final estimate—fuller and more precise in data than the two former forecasts. The dates prescribed for the issue of the forecasts by this Department are given in Appendix III. The figures in the tables in this volume are those given in the final forecasts. They show for the last ten years the area sown with, and the estimated yield of, rice, wheat, sugarcane, tea,* cotton, jute, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, groundnut, and indigo. The rates of yield per acre of these crops in each of the last five years are shown in table No. 2, and the normal yields per acre in table No. 3.

Gradual development.

The estimates for these crops did not, especially in the earlier years of forecasts in India, relate to all the producing areas, but only to those tracts where the respective crops were grown on an extensive and commercial scale. Tracts of minor importance have been added gradually, as will be seen from the tables and the footnotes thereto. It should, therefore, be remembered that, owing to this gradual development, the estimates in the forecasts for earlier years are not altogether strictly comparable with those for later years, as is the case with the agricultural statistics of British India, published in Volume I of Agricultural Statistics of India. The increase in this respect, however, between the year under report as against the three previous years is so small as to be negligible and to afford a comparison of the estimates of the year (1916-17) with those of the three preceding years. At present the estimates for cotton, wheat, and jute relate to all the tracts in India where these crops are grown to any extent, excluding certain unimportant outlying tracts, such as Baluchistan, Kashmir, Nepal, and Sikkim. For other crops, however, the estimates, though relating to all the British provinces where they are grown to any considerable extent (excepting Burma in the case of sesamum), still exclude the Native States, except those in the Bombay Presidency and the States of Hyderabad and Baroda in certain cases. Further details regarding the reporting tracts are given in the paragraphs below, in footnotes to the tables, and in Appendix II on pages 23-26. It may be noted that, owing chiefly to causes already mentioned, the figures given in this volume do not agree in some instances with those in the Agricultural Statistics of India.

Estimates, so far as available, for certain other staple crops, namely, barley, jawar, bajra, maize, and gram, have been shown in a supplementary table (No. 15), the figures being taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities.

Leading features of the season.

The monsoon of 1916 was particularly good; it arrived early and continued late, the distribution of rain being remarkably uniform. Thus there was ample moisture in the land for the maturing of the autumn crops and for providing a seed-bed for those crops which are harvested in the spring. The winter rains, notwithstanding the beneficial showers received in places during February, were much below normal. The crops were generally better than those of 1915-16, except in regard to sugarcane and tea, and the outturn was above the average of the pre-war quinquennial period, except in regard to cotton, jute, and rape and mustard. Conditions with regard to each crop are stated in the following paragraphs. Statistics of normal and actual rainfall are given in table No. 16.

* For the tea crop no forecast is prepared; the figures are taken from the Annual Report on the Production of Tea in India published by this Department.

Rice.

Rice is generally regarded as a winter crop, being mainly harvested in December and January. It is sown in the months from May to August.* There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. The provinces to which the estimates for rice now relate are Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Madras, Burma, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind, and Coorg. These tracts comprise 99 per cent of the total rice area of British India. The only Native States for which estimates for rice are prepared are those in the Bombay Presidency. The total area under rice in all these tracts in 1916-17 was reported as 79,700,000 acres as compared with 78,165,000 acres in the preceding year. Heavy rain and floods damaged the crop in Assam, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, and the autumn crop in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, otherwise the season was, on the whole, favourable. The total estimated yield was 34,079,000 tons as against 32,831,000 tons in 1915-16. To this figure should be added some 325,000 tons in respect of other British provinces† (containing about 757,000 acres under rice), for which no forecasts are made. It may be noted that the estimates for 1916-17 of both area and yield are the highest on record.

Wheat.

Wheat, which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India, is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. The provinces and states to which the estimates for this crop relate are the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, the United Provinces, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, and Mysore. These tracts contain practically the whole of the area under wheat in India. The total area under wheat in 1916-17 was reported to be 32,940,000 acres, which exceeds the area of the preceding year by 2,620,000 acres or 9 per cent. The condition of the crop was good except in parts of the unirrigated areas in the Punjab and Delhi. The unsettled weather in April and May slightly affected the quality of the crop and caused some discolouration of the grain in Northern and Central India. The total estimated yield was 10,158,000 tons, which is above the yield of 1915-16 by 1,506,000 tons or 17 per cent. As in the case of rice, the figures for 1916-17 for wheat also are the highest on record. An addition of some 136,000 tons should be made to the estimated yield in respect of other tracts‡ (containing about 442,000 acres under wheat), for which no reports are made.

Sugarcane.

The sugarcane crop is planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. The provinces to which the reports on this crop relate are the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay (including Sind), Madras, and the Central Provinces and Berar. These tracts contain 99 per cent of the total area under sugarcane in British India. Reports are also received from the Native States in the Bombay Presidency (including the Baroda State). No report is received from any other Native State. The total reported area (2,414,000 acres) under sugarcane in 1916-17 was 1 per cent above that of the preceding year. The crop was good except in certain parts of the United Provinces and Bengal, where it was damaged to some extent by excessive rainfall and floods. The estimated yield (2,626,000 tons) was slightly below the final figure (2,634,000 tons) of the preceding year. To this figure should be added approximately 25,000 tons in respect of other British provinces§, for which no separate estimates are made.

Tea.

The provinces where tea is grown are Assam, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and the State of Travancore. The total area under tea in 1916 was reported to be 651,200 acres, which is 2·5 per cent greater than that in the preceding year. Conditions at the beginning of the season were somewhat disappointing, and it was not until the season had considerably advanced that the weather became favourable for its growth. Exceptionally good yields were obtained from all districts, except Cachar and

* Rice is sown to a very large extent in Madras (especially in the south) from September to December and again to a fair extent in February and March.

† Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Delhi, and Ajmer.

‡ Burma, Madras, and the Kashmir State.

§ Burma, Delhi, and Ajmer.

Sylhet, during August and September, but from then onwards the outturn steadily decreased. In parts of Cachar heavy floods occurred during October, and caused a great deal of damage. The total production of manufactured tea (both black and green) was reported to be 368,528,000 lbs in 1916 as against 371,837,000 lbs in the preceding year.

Cotton.

The total reported area under cotton was 21,212,000 acres in 1916-17 as against 17,746,000 acres in 1915-16. The area increased almost everywhere, owing mainly to the stimulus of high prices obtained in the preceding year. The crop was, however, adversely affected by the heavy and continuous rain of September and October, particularly in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, Sind, and Bengal. The total estimated outturn was 4,273,000 bales of 400 lbs each, which is 535,000 bales or 14 per cent larger than the final figure of 1915-16. The marginal statement compares the estimates of yield for the last three years with the sum of net exports and internal consumption (in thousands of bales). It may be noted, however, that while the statistics of exports and consumption take into account stocks carried from year to year, the estimates of yield refer to the years specified.

| | Thousand bales | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
| Net exports | 2,118 | 2,486 | 2,204 |
| Mill consumption | 1,771 | 1,873 | 1,806 |
| Consumption outside mills (conjectural) | 1,000 | 750 | 750 |
| Total | 4,889 | 5,109 | 4,760 |
| Estimate of yield | 5,209 | 3,738 | 4,273 |
| Excess (+) or deficit (−) | +320 | −1,371 | −487 |

There are, it may be remembered, two crops of cotton grown in India, namely, the early and the late. Early cotton grows principally in northern and central India, and late cotton largely in southern and western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of Southern India sowings continue till October and harvesting till July. The estimates given above relate to all the cotton-growing provinces and States in India.

Jute.

Jute is an autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September. The provinces where it is grown are Bengal including the Cooch Bihar State, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. It is also grown to a small extent in the Nepal State, but no reliable information is available for that State. The total reported area under jute in 1916 (2,702,700 acres) was above that of the preceding year by 14 per cent, and the estimated yield (8,305,600 bales of 400 lbs each) rose by 13 per cent. The increase in area was due to the rise in prices in the preceding year. The crop was adversely affected by excessive rain in certain districts of Bihar and Orissa. The area and yield of jute in 1917 are estimated to be 2,729,700 acres and 8,839,900 bales respectively. The sum of exports and internal consumption, both in and outside the mills, is compared, at the bottom of table No. 9, with the estimated yield for the last ten years.

Linseed.

Linseed is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces to which the estimates for linseed relate are the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Bombay. These tracts comprise 98·9 per cent of the total area under linseed in British India. Reports are also made by the State of Hyderabad and by the States in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Native State. The total area under linseed reported by all the reporting tracts in 1916-17 was 3,532,000 acres, which is 6 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year. The condition of the crop was, on the whole, good, except in Bengal, where the crop was at first adversely affected by heavy rainfall and later by drought. The total estimated yield (520,000 tons) was larger than that of the preceding year by 9 per cent. To this figure should be added some 5,000 tons for other British provinces,* for which no reports are made.

Rape and mustard.

Rape and mustard are also *rabi* (spring) oilseeds, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. The provinces from which reports are received are the Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Bombay, and Sind. These tracts contain 99·2 per cent of the total area under rape and mustard in British

* Assam, Delhi, Ajmer, Madras, and Burma.

India. Reports are also received from the States of Hyderabad and Baroda and from the States in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Native State. The total area under rape and mustard reported by all the reporting tracts in 1916-17 was 6,440,000 acres, as against 6,437,000 acres in the preceding year. The crop was generally good except in Assam where it suffered through drought. The total estimated yield (1,181,000 tons) was 7 per cent above the final figure of the preceding year. To this figure should be added some 9,000 tons in respect of other British provinces,* for which no reports are made.

Sesamum.

Sesamum is mainly a *kharif* (autumn) crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December; but in parts of Southern India sowing continues till September or October and harvesting till March or April. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts; this is sown in January and February and is harvested in May to July. The provinces to which the estimates for sesamum relate are the Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Madras, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, and Ajmer-Merwara. These tracts contain about 78 per cent of the total area under sesamum in British India. Reports are also received from the Native States of Hyderabad and Baroda and those in the Bombay Presidency. No report is received from any other Native State or from Burma. The total reported area under sesamum in 1916-17 was 5,015,000 acres against 5,108,000 acres in the preceding year. Heavy and continuous rain in September and October adversely affected the crop in almost all the important sesamum-growing provinces, particularly in the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, and in certain parts of the United Provinces and the Bombay Presidency. The early crop of Bengal suffered through a deficiency of rainfall at the beginning of the season. The total estimated yield was 493,000 tons as against 482,000 tons in 1915-16, an increase of 2 per cent. An addition of approximately 23 per cent or 113,000 tons should be made to this figure in respect of other British provinces† (containing an aggregate area of about 1,150,000 acres under sesamum), for which no reports are made.

Groundnut.

The groundnut crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. The provinces to which the estimates for this crop relate are Madras, Bombay (including Native States), and Burma, these being the provinces where groundnut is grown to a considerable extent. The total area under groundnut in these three provinces in 1916-17 was reported as 2,317,000 acres, which is 38 per cent more than the figure of the preceding year, the estimated yield (1,147,000 tons) being 8 per cent in excess of last year's. The crop was damaged by the abnormally heavy rains, especially in the Carnatic (Madras) and in some places of the Bombay Deccan.

Indigo.

The indigo crop is sown from February to July and is harvested from August to November. The provinces to which the estimates for indigo relate are Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and Sind. These tracts contain practically the whole area under indigo in British India. No report is received from any Native State, except the State of Khairpur in Sind. The total reported area (756,400 acres) in 1916-17 was 11·4 per cent greater than that of the preceding year. The season was not, on the whole, favourable for the crop, except in the Punjab, Bombay, and Sind. Heavy rainfall and floods adversely affected the crop in the United Provinces and in parts of Bihar and Orissa and Madras. The total estimated yield of dye was 95,500 cwts, which was greater than the figure of the preceding year by 73 per cent.

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,
*Director of Statistics.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA,
*Calcutta, September 25, 1917.*

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* Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, Delhi, and Ajmer.
† Burma, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, and Coorg.

# TABLES

*Note.*—The rates of yield per acre of the crops tabulated in tables Nos. 4 to 14 are given in table No. 2.

# No. 1.—ABSTRACT TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF EACH CROP

## *Area (acres)*

| Crops | Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900 | Average 1900-01 to 1904-05 | Average 1905-06 to 1909-10 | Average 1910-11 to 1914-15 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice . . . | 50,855,000 | 50,067,000 | 54,942,000 | 69,318,000 | 71,623,000 | 75,425,000 | 76,625,000 | 78,165,000 | 79,700,000 |
| Wheat . . | 22,649,000 | 25,518,000 | 26,565,000 | 30,540,000 | 30,043,000 | 28,475,000 | 32,475,000 | 30,320,000 | 32,940,000 |
| Sugarcane . . | (a) | 2,258,000 | 2,281,000 | 2,376,000 | 2,526,700 | 2,545,500 | 2,311,000 | 2,391,000 | 2,414,000 |
| Tea . . . | 467,000 | 525,000 | 540,000 | 593,000 | 591,600 | 610,100 | 624,500 | 635,200 | 651,200 |
| Cotton . . | 13,866,000 | 16,652,000 | 21,146,000 | 23,171,000 | 22,028,000 | 25,023,000 | 24,595,000 | 17,746,000 | 21,212,000 |
| Jute . . . | 2,035,000 | 2,335,000 | 3,264,000 | 3,057,000 | 2,970,500 | 2,911,000 | 3,358,700 | 2,375,900 | 2,702,700 |
| Linseed . . | 2,869,000 | 3,547,000 | 3,061,000 | 3,852,000 | 4,124,900 | 3,031,000 | 3,325,000 | 3,333,000 | 3,532,000 |
| Rape and Mustard | 4,541,000 | 5,598,000 | 6,056,000 | 6,407,000 | 5,955,800 | 6,266,400 | 6,507,000 | 6,437,000 | 6,440,000 |
| Sesamum . . | 4,019,000 | 4,903,000 | 4,915,000 | 5,129,000 | 4,989,500 | 5,076,000 | 5,565,000 | 5,108,000 | 5,015,000 |
| Groundnut . . | (a) | 431,000 | 827,000 | 1,610,000 | 1,366,400 | 2,105,900 | 2,413,000 | 1,673,000 | 2,317,000 |
| Indigo . . | 1,250,000 | 722,000 | 351,000 | 216,000 | 216,800 | 172,600 | 148,400 | 353,100 | 756,400 |

## *Yield*

| Crops | Average 1895-96 to 1899-1900 | Average 1900-01 to 1904-05 | Average 1905-06 to 1909-10 | Average 1910-11 to 1914-15 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice . . tons | 21,466,000 | 21,550,000 | 21,912,000 | 28,517,000 | 28,495,000 | 28,790,000 | 27,242,000 | 32,831,000 | 34,079,000 |
| Wheat . „ | 6,029,000 | 7,676,000 | 8,092,000 | 9,657,000 | 9,853,000 | 8,359,000 | 10,087,000 | 8,652,000 | 10,158,000 |
| Sugarcane . „ | (a) | 2,019,000 | 1,996,000 | 2,401,000 | 2,583,600 | 2,291,500 | 2,462,000 | 2,634,000 | 2,626,000 |
| Tea . . lbs. | 158,375,000 | 201,389,000 | 212,386,000 | 289,995,000 | 297,878,100 | 307,249,600 | 312,976,200 | 371,836,700 | 368,527,600 |
| Cotton . bales | 2,303,000 | 3,203,000 | 3,976,000 | 4,405,000 | 4,610,000 | 5,066,000 | 5,209,000 | 3,738,000 | 4,273,000 |
| Jute . . „ | 5,771,000 | 7,036,000 | 8,136,000 | 9,069,000 | 9,342,800 | 8,893,900 | 10,443,900 | 7,340,900 | 8,305,600 |
| Linseed . tons | 352,000 | 416,000 | 333,000 | 503,000 | 512,100 | 386,200 | 397,000 | 476,000 | 520,000 |
| Rape and Mustard . „ | 915,000 | 1,011,000 | 992,000 | 1,225,000 | 1,241,200 | 1,087,500 | 1,219,200 | 1,102,100 | 1,181,200 |
| Sesamum . „ | 348,000 | 465,000 | 448,000 | 468,000 | 474,000 | 403,500 | 551,000 | 482,000 | 493,000 |
| Groundnut . „ | (a) | (a) | 358,000 | 695,000 | 669,900 | 748,800 | 917,000 | 1,058,000 | 1,147,000 |
| Indigo . cwts | 156,000 | 100,000 | 49,000 | 37,000 | 39,100 | 26,600 | 25,200 | 55,100 | 95,500 |

*Note.*—Figures for 1916-17 are subject to revision

(a) Not available

# No. 2.—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables 4 to 14) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS

| Province | Rice (cleaned) | | | | | Wheat | | | | | Sugarcane (raw sugar or gúr) | | | | | Tea | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
| | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs |
| United Provinces | 657 | 467 | 734 | 804 | 837 | 801 | 777 | 933 | 917 | 1,014 | 2,045 | 1,552 | 2,107 | 2,270 | 2,081 | 341 | 323 | 297 | 369 | 294 |
| Madras | 908 | 878 | 875 | 909 | 1,090 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,630 | 4,019 | 4,783 | 4,386 | 4,704 | 310 | 270 | 320 | 412 | 370 |
| Bihar and Orissa | 826 | 1,121 | 826 | 1,200 | 1,212 | 933 | 973 | 638 | 979 | 1,024 | 2,464 | 2,464 | 2,333 | 2,223 | 2,466 | 117 | 142 | 128 | 133 | 162 |
| Bombay | 1,131 | 1,090 | 1,180 | 1,064 | 1,008 | 701 | 539 | 602 | 566 | 581 | 5,008 | 5,668 | 5,973 | 6,149 | 6,332 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sind | 634 | 649 | 614 | 852 | 900 | 938 | 901 | 987 | 808 | 645 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bengal | 907 | 537 | 702 | 886 | 851 | 782 | 793 | 535 | 969 | 695 | 2,058 | 2,512 | 2,403 | 2,482 | 2,842 | 469 | 514 | 473 | 555 | 550 |
| Punjab | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 719 | 745 | 730 | 542 | 613 | 1,074 | 1,091 | 1,805 | 1,775 | 1,890 | 209 | 220 | 196 | 199 | 155 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | ... | 371 | 729 | 749 | 653 | 630 | 455 | 514 | 603 | 655 | ... | 2,383 | 2,591 | 2,773 | 2,727 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burma | 1,012 | 899 | 824 | 904 | 941 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Assam | 1,021 | 762 | 786 | 744 | 738 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,947 | 1,603 | 1,781 | 1,756 | 1,804 | 550 | 543 | 553 | 541 | 622 |
| North-West Frontier Province | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 407 | 585 | 627 | 635 | 591 | 2,500 | 2,480 | 2,620 | 2,385 | 2,613 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer-Merwara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 890 | 560 | 373 | 850 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Delhi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 660 | 684 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg | 1,430 | 956 | 1,466 | 1,448 | 1,410 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central India | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 731 | 412 | 464 | 490 | 573 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajputana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 539 | 430 | 549 | 490 | 518 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad (b) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 126 | 137 | 127 | 161 | 210 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 459 | 461 | 363 | 328 | 373 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Travancore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 471 | 405 | 418 | 408 | 421 |
| Average | 891 | 855 | 790 | 911 | 928 | 735 | 657 | 696 | 639 | 691 | 2,290 | 2,016 | 2,386 | 2,408 | 2,437 | 503 | 504 | 501 | 525 | 506 |

| Province | Linseed | | | | | Rape and Mustard | | | | | Sesamum | | | | | Groundnut (nuts in shell) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
| | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs |
| United Provinces | 431 | 361 | 399 | 448 | 457 | 520 | 340 | 605 | 420 | 410 | 247 | 109 | 159 | 203 | 160 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 178 | 200 | 200 | 191 | 215 | 827 | 574 | 696 | 1,288 | 1,008 |
| Bihar and Orissa | 444 | 514 | 366 | 459 | 403 | 444 | 494 | 322 | 423 | 494 | 200 | 320 | 283 | 343 | 364 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 227 | 181 | 302 | 318 | 303 | 592 | 571 | 607 | 573 | 592 | 272 | 236 | 348 | 268 | 305 | 2,210 | 2,190 | 2,748 | 2,602 | 2,063 |
| Sind | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 235 | 259 | 251 | 189 | 337 | 214 | 263 | 180 | 182 | 224 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bengal | 419 | 395 | 320 | 347 | 357 | 449 | 454 | 393 | 395 | 435 | 297 | 270 | 250 | 241 | 239 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punjab | ... | 190 | 229 | 210 | 204 | 395 | 369 | 374 | 290 | 369 | 229 | 246 | 242 | 205 | 272 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 210 | 166 | 146 | 177 | 189 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 175 | 180 | 209 | 225 | 165 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burma | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,003 | 709 | 733 | 992 | 990 |
| Assam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 443 | 459 | 427 | 414 | 396 | 350 | 310 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North-West Frontier Province | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 | 252 | 314 | 387 | 220 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer-Merwara (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 64 | 17 | 172 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Delhi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central India | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajputana | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad (b) | 76 | 90 | 86 | 93 | 112 | 40 | 40 | 64 | 37 | 75 | 112 | 92 | 101 | 90 | 122 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Travancore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Average | 294 | 285 | 267 | 320 | 330 | 407 | 389 | 419 | 381 | 411 | 213 | 178 | 222 | 211 | 220 | 1,098 | 790 | 870 | 1,417 | 1,109 |

(a) The generally low outturn of sesamum in Ajmer-Merwara is due to the fact that the crop is grown on unirrigated land, which is not manured and on which no other valuable crop is expected to give a yield sufficiently remunerative

(b) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation

*Note.*—Figures for 1916-17 are subject to revision

## No. 2.—YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS (tabulated in tables 4 to 14) IN EACH PROVINCE IN EACH OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS—*contd.*

| Province | Cotton (ginned) | | | | | Jute | | | | | Indigo (dye) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
| | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs |
| United Provinces | 148 | 122 | 125 | 126 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 10 |
| Madras | 78 | 45 | 40 | 48 | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 23 | 21 | 20 | 15 |
| Bihar and Orissa | 93 | 93 | 91 | 90 | 93 | 1,063 | 757 | 840 | 1,296 | 980 | 18 | 12 | 16 | 13 | 15 |
| Bombay | 89 | 88 | 91 | 84 | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 27 | 16 | 21 |
| Sind | 166 | 158 | 138 | 119 | 128 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| Bengal | 165 | 110 | 151 | 136 | 110 | 1,370 | 1,292 | 1,205 | 1,215 | 1,258 | 11 | 9 | 17 | 14 | 10 |
| Punjab | 95 | 119 | 105 | 85 | 114 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 17 | 18 | 14 | 19 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 81 | 81 | 93 | 109 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burma | 70 | 71 | 63 | 58 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Assam | 114 | 115 | 141 | 125 | 137 | 948 | 941 | 1,102 | 826 | 1,075 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North-West Frontier Province | 93 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 86 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 209 | 103 | 111 | 35 | 162 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Delhi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central India | 93 | 77 | 77 | 86 | 88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajputana | 127 | 112 | 150 | 102 | 143 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad (a) | 42 | 44 | 44 | 61 | 62 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore | 49 | 47 | 51 | 61 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Travancore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| AVERAGE | 84 | 81 | 85 | 84 | 91 | 1,325 | 1,222 | 1,241 | 1,230 | 1,229 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 14 |

NOTE.—Figures for 1916-17 are subject to revision
(a) The question regarding the generally low outturn in Hyderabad is under investigation

## No. 3.—STANDARD OR NORMAL YIELDS PER ACRE OF THOSE CROPS FOR WHICH FORECASTS ARE PREPARED

| Province | Rice (cleaned) | Wheat | Sugar-cane (*gur*) | Cotton (ginned) | Jute | Linseed | Rape and mustard | Sesamum | Ground-nut (nuts in shell) | Indigo (dye) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs | lbs |
| Bengal | (a) 987<br>(b) 823<br>(c) 1,111 | 864 | 2,921 | 155 | 1,271 | 494 | 494 | 350 | ... | 12 |
| Bihar and Orissa | (a) 1,234<br>(b) 823<br>(c) 823 | (d) 984<br>(e) 451<br>(f) 861 | 2,464 | 155 | 1,200 | 494 | 494 | 350 | ... | 20 |
| Assam | (a) 1,008<br>(b) 672<br>(c) 1,008 | ... | 1,904 | 154 | 1,320 | ... | 504 | ... | ... | ... |
| United Provinces | 900 | 1,050 | 2,600 | 160 | ... | 500 | 600 | 280 | ... | 18 |
| Madras | (h) 1,680<br>(i) 887 | ... | 5,040 | (h) 87<br>(i) 65 | ... | ... | ... | 300 | 1,120 | 35 |
| Bombay | 1,230 | 575 | 6,950 | 100 | ... | 360 | 625 | 400 | 3,000 | * |
| Sind | 1,180 | 1,340 | 4,283 | (j) 380 | ... | ... | 602 | 394 | ... | ... |
| Punjab | ... | 726 | 1,686 | 118 | ... | * | 396 | * | ... | * |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 624 | 600 | 2,569 | 85 | ... | 226 | ... | 224 | ... | ... |
| North-West Frontier Province | ... | 633 | 2,430 | 160 | .. | ... | 418 | ... | ... | ... |
| Burma | (g) 1,070 | ... | ... | 122 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 870 | ... |
| Ajmer-Merwara | .. | * | ... | 170 | ... | ... | ... | * | ... | ... |
| Delhi | ... | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg | 1,483 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Not available
(a) Winter Rice
(b) Autumn Rice
(c) Summer Rice
(d) Bihar
(e) Chota Nagpur
(f) Orissa
(g) 997 lbs. for Upper Burma and 1,140 lbs. for Lower Burma
(h) Irrigated
(i) Unirrigated
(j) Subject to revision

## No. 4.—AREA AND YIELD OF RICE IN EACH PROVINCE

### *Area (acres)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (*a*) . . | 40,210,000 | 38,158,000 | 42,977,000 | 42,793,000 | 20,437,000 | 20,639,000 | 19,846,000 | 20,450,000 | 20,916,000 | 21,120,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa . | (*c*) | (*c*) | (*c*) | (*c*) | 17,363,000 | 16,196,000 | 16,223,000 | 16,130,000 | (*i*) 16,255,000 | 16,442,000 |
| Madras (*b*) . . | 7,215,000 | 7,361,000 | 7,075,000 | 7,787,000 | 10,285,000 | 10,944,000 | 10,678,000 | 10,876,000 | 11,223,000 | 11,377,000 |
| Burma (*e*) . . | 7,252,000 | 7,569,000 | 7,467,000 | 7,449,000 | 7,373,000 | 9,966 000 | 10,056,000 | 9,993,000 | 10,406,000 | 10,520,000 |
| United Provinces . | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 5,220,000 | 6,811,000 | 6,062,000 | 6,200,000 | 6,376,000 | 7,156,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar . . | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 4,986,000 | 5,083,000 | 5,097,000 | 5,086,000 |
| Assam . . . | (*c*) | (*c*) | (*c*) | (*c*) | 4,015,000 | 4,272,000 | 3,752,000 | 4,045,000 | 4,280,000 | 4,265,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States) (*f*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 1,624,000 | 2,628,000 | 2,650,000 | 2,336,000 | 2,480,000 |
| Sind (including Native States) (*g*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 1,088,000 | 1,112,000 | 1,117,000 | 1,194,000 | 1,220,000 |
| Coorg . . . | 81,000 | 80,000 | 81,000 | 82,000 | 82,000 | 83,000 | 82,000 | 81,000 | 82,000 | 84,000 |
| TOTAL . | 54,758,000 | 53,168,000 | 58,200,000 | 58,111,000 | 61,808,000 | 71,623,000 | 75,425,000 | 76,625,000 | 78,165,000 | 79,700,000 |

### *Yield (tons)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (*a*) . . | 13,328,000 | 14,131,000 | (*h*) 21,780,000 | (*h*) 21,848,000 | 8,635,000 | 8,356,000 | 7,412,000 | 6,411,000 | 8,276,000 | 8,028,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa . | (*c*) | (*c*) | (*c*) | (*c*) | 8,906,000 | 5,969,000 | 8,120,000 | 5,017,000 | (*i*) 8,771,000 | 8,898,000 |
| Madras (*b*) . . | 2,475,000 | 2,185,000 | 2,368,000 | 3,174,000 | 5,833,000 | 4,435,000 | 4,186,000 | 4,217,000 | 4,552,000 | 5,536,000 |
| Burma (*e*) . . | 3,157,000 | 3,233,000 | 3,209,000 | 2,875,000 | 3,325,000 | 4,501,000 | 4,037,000 | 3,675,000 | 4,200,000 | 4,417,000 |
| United Provinces . | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 1,779,000 | 1,993,000 | 1,264,000 | 2,032,000 | 2,289,000 | 2,675,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar . . | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 825,000 | 1,655,000 | 1,705,000 | 1,481,000 |
| Assam . . . | (*c*) | (*c*) | (*c*) | (*c*) | 1,596,000 | 1,913,000 | 1,310,000 | 1,420,000 | 1,421,000 | 1,406,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States) (*f*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 820,000 | 1,279,000 | 1,396,000 | 1,110,000 | 1,094,000 |
| Sind (including Native States) (*g*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 405,000 | 322,000 | 406,000 | 454,000 | 490,000 |
| Coorg . . . | 57,000 | 39,000 | 52,000 | 58,000 | 40,000 | 53,000 | 35,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 54,000 |
| TOTAL . | 19,017,000 | 19,588,000 | 27,909,000 | 27,955,000 | 30,114,000 | 28,485,000 | 28,790,000 | 27,242,000 | 32,831,000 | 34,079,000 |

(*a*) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam down to 1910-11
(*b*) The estimates for years prior to 1911-12 are generally defective
(*c*) Included under Bengal
(*d*) Not available
(*e*) The figures down to 1911-12 relate only to the chief rice-growing districts in Lower Burma
(*f*) The estimates relate to all rice-growing districts. Figures for Baroda and other Native States have been added from 1913-14
(*g*) Includes Native State from 1913-14
(*h*) Season very favourable
(*i*) Revised since the issue of the Final General Memorandum in February 1917

*Note.*—Figures for 1916-17 are subject to revision

# No. 5.—AREA AND YIELD OF WHEAT IN EACH PROVINCE

## *Area (acres)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab (including Native States). | 8,272,000 | 9,002,000 | 9,142,000 | 9,981,000 | 11,018,000 | 9,316,000 | 9,568,000 | 11,336,000 | 10,246,000 | 10,737,000 |
| United Provinces . | 4,406,000 | 5,695,000 | 6,491,000 | 7,342,000 | 7,578,000 | 7,382,000 | 6,406,000 | 7,301,000 | 6,599,000 | 6,764,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar (a) . | 2,801,000 | 2,860,000 | 3,176,000 | 3,585,000 | 3,739,000 | 3,743,000 | 3,384,000 | 3,393,000 | 3,616,000 | 3,996,000 |
| Central India States | 1,694,000 | 2,046,000 | 2,313,000 | 2,460,000 | 2,563,000 | 3,216,000 | 2,695,000 | 3,096,000 | 2,949,000 | 3,517,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States) (b). | 1,678,000 | 1,746,000 | 1,820,000 | 1,855,000 | 1,284,000 | 1,735,000 | 2,102,000 | 2,253,000 | 2,252,000 | 2,250,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa . | (c) | (c) | (c) | 1,312,000 | 1,285,000 | 1,270,000 | 1,342,000 | 1,218,000 | 1,330,000 | 1,303,000 |
| North-West Frontier Province (d) . | 978,000 | 1,019,000 | 1,008,000 | 1,033,000 | 1,203,000 | 870,000 | 992,000 | 1,183,000 | 995,000 | 1,050,000 |
| Hyderabad State . | 933,000 | 1,093,000 | 1,097,000 | 1,104,000 | 970,000 | 851,000 | 702,000 | 898,000 | 1,045,000 | 1,344,000 |
| Rajputana States . | 604,000 | 833,000 | 1,085,000 | 1,187,000 | 963,000 | 1,014,000 | 622,000 | 902,000 | 649,000 | 1,147,000 |
| Sind (including Native States) . | 447,000 | 518,000 | 471,000 | 560,000 | 391,000 | 487,000 | 490,000 | 706,000 | 588,000 | 629,000 |
| Bengal (e) . . | 1,096,000 | 1,332,000 | 1,500,000 | 143,000 | 143,000 | 146,000 | 144,000 | 134,000 | 131,000 | 129,000 |
| Delhi . . . | (f) | (f) | (f) | (f) | (g) | (g) | (g) | 32,000 | 28,000 | 36,000 |
| Ajmer-Merwara . | (g) | (g) | (g) | (g) | (g) | (g) | 5,000 | 19,000 | 12,000 | 28,000 |
| Mysore State . | 2,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| TOTAL . | 22,911,000 | 26,236,000 | 28,106,000 | 30,365,000 | 31,141,000 | 30,043,000 | 28,475,000 | 32,475,000 | 30,320,000 | 32,949,000 |

## *Yield (tons)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab (including Native States). | 2,489,000 | 3,062,000 | 3,434,000 | 3,709,000 | 3,809,000 | 2,939,000 | 3,189,000 | 3,725,000 | 2,461,000 | 2,937,000 |
| United Provinces . | 1,675,000 | 2,124,000 | 2,975,000 | 2,919,000 | 3,032,000 | 2,938,000 | 2,221,000 | 3,042,000 | 2,700,000 | 3,061,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar (a) . | 507,000 | 721,000 | 992,000 | 973,000 | 904,000 | 1,062,000 | 688,000 | 778,000 | 973,000 | 1,168,000 |
| Central India States | 271,000 | 397,000 | 514,000 | 592,000 | 686,000 | 1,049,000 | 496,000 | 642,000 | 645,000 | 893,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States) (b) | 336,000 | 383,000 | 451,000 | 506,000 | 265,000 | 543,000 | 506,000 | 605,000 | 569,000 | 534,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa . | (c) | (c) | (c) | 570,000 | 557,000 | 529,000 | 583,000 | 347,000 | 581,000 | 598,000 |
| North-West Frontier Province (d) . | 213,000 | 213,000 | 235,000 | 266,000 | 280,000 | 195,000 | 259,000 | 331,000 | 246,000 | 277,000 |
| Hyderabad State . | 67,000 | 72,000 | 68,000 | 97,000 | 43,000 | 48,000 | 43,000 | 51,000 | 75,000 | 126,000 |
| Rajputana States . | 183,000 | 199,000 | 266,000 | 265,000 | 204,000 | 244,000 | 122,000 | 217,000 | 116,000 | 265,000 |
| Sind (including Native States) . | 113,000 | 134,000 | 132,000 | 136,000 | 97,000 | 204,000 | 107,000 | 311,000 | 212,000 | 181,000 |
| Bengal (e) . . | 321,000 | 334,000 | 566,000 | 38,000 | 47,000 | 51,000 | 51,000 | 32,000 | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Delhi . . . | (f) | (f) | (f) | (f) | (g) | (g) | (g) | (g) | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Ajmer-Merwara . | (g) | (g) | (g) | (g) | (g) | (g) | 2,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | 11,000 |
| Mysore State . | 600 | 200 | 400 | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| TOTAL . | 6,125,600 | 7,839,200 | 9,633,400 | 10,081,500 | 9,944,500 | 9,855,000 | 8,268,000 | 10,087,000 | 8,652,000 | 10,138,000 |

(a) Includes the Native States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon
(b) Includes also the Native State of Baroda. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1912-13
(c) Included under Bengal
(d) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies
(e) Includes Bihar and Orissa up to 1909-10
(f) Included under Punjab
(g) Not available

## No. 6.—AREA AND YIELD OF SUGARCANE IN EACH PROVINCE

### *Area (acres)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Provinces | 1,481,700 | 1,120,100 | 1,037,600 | 1,047,100 | 1,310,600 | 1,425,400 | 1,379,900 | 1,192,000 | 1,261,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Punjab (a) | 391,800 | 365,700 | 403,800 | 387,900 | 284,800 | 367,000 | 410,900 | 366,000 | 347,000 | 410,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | 263,000 | 266,100 | 262,800 | 266,000 | 262,000 | 277,000 |
| Bengal (c) | 607,200 | 553,000 | 507,800 | 515,600 | 223,300 | 221,800 | 218,300 | 233,000 | 231,000 | 220,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States)(e) | 74,300 | 93,800 | 89,200 | 83,400 | 94,700 | 79,400 | 91,400 | 90,000 | 100,000 | 104,000 |
| Madras | 49,000 | 43,700 | 43,800 | 47,900 | 107,700 | 98,800 | 83,600 | 74,000 | 95,000 | 114,000 |
| Assam | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | 34,700 | 38,200 | 46,500 | 39,000 | 37,000 | 36,000 |
| North-West Frontier Province (f) | 35,200 | 27,500 | 30,600 | 32,700 | 31,500 | 30,000 | 31,700 | 32,000 | 31,000 | 30,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | 20,400 | 19,000 | 21,000 | 23,000 |
| TOTAL | 2,639,200 | 2,202,800 | 2,112,800 | 2,114,600 | 2,380,300 | 2,526,700 | 2,545,500 | 2,311,000 | 2,391,000 | 2,414,000 |

### *Yield (tons) of raw sugar (gûr)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Provinces | 916,700 | 841,200 | 955,200 | 1,042,900 | 1,259,300 | 1,301,500 | 974,500 | 1,153,000 | 1,278,000 | 1,115,000 |
| Punjab (a) | 238,700 | 265,000 | 328,700 | 262,600 | 161,200 | 274,300 | 308,900 | 295,000 | 275,000 | 346,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | 303,800 | 292,700 | 289,100 | 277,000 | 260,000 | 305,000 |
| Bengal (c) | 583,100 | 430,800 | 495,800 | 503,500 | 256,300 | 263,200 | 244,800 | 250,000 | 256,000 | 230,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States)(e) | 184,200 | 221,200 | 232,300 | 226,000 | 214,000 | 180,700 | 228,000 | 210,000 | 291,000 | 294,000 |
| Madras | 92,000 | 81,000 | 82,000 | 87,100 | 196,000 | 204,500 | 150,000 | 158,000 | 186,000 | 214,000 |
| Assam | (b) | (b) | (b) | (b) | 28,000 | 33,100 | 39,400 | 31,000 | 29,000 | 29,000 |
| North-West Frontier Province (f) | 32,200 | 30,100 | 33,100 | 35,700 | 31,000 | 33,600 | 35,100 | 36,000 | 33,000 | 35,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | 21,700 | 22,000 | 26,000 | 28,000 |
| TOTAL | 2,046,900 | 1,872,900 | 2,127,100 | 2,217,800 | 2,451,100 | 2,583,600 | 2,291,500 | 2,462,000 | 2,634,000 | 2,626,000 |

(a) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts
(b) Included under Bengal
(c) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam down to 1910-11
(d) Not available
(e) Includes also the State of Baroda. Up to 1911-12 the figures related to the chief sugarcane-growing districts only; from 1912-13 those for other districts and for Sind have been added; estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1909-10
(f) Up to 1912-13 the figures related to three selected districts. From 1913-14 all the districts including the Tochi Agency have been reported on

NOTE.—Figures for 1916-17 are subject to revision

## No. 7.—AREA AND YIELD OF TEA IN EACH PROVINCE

### *Area (acres)*

| Province | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assam | 342,300 | 345,600 | 348,000 | 350,200 | 351,300 | 361,700 | 367,600 | 376,400 | 382,600 | 389,200 |
| Bengal | 139,500 | 141,600 | 143,200 | 145,900 | 146,800 | 150,600 | 156,100 | 159,300 | 161,300 | 165,800 |
| Travancore State | 26,000 | 27,100 | 29,200 | 30,400 | 32,000 | 34,100 | 37,400 | 38,600 | 40,700 | 42,000 |
| Madras | 11,000 | 14,600 | 15,700 | 18,100 | 20,000 | 24,400 | 26,300 | 26,000 | 27,600 | 31,300 |
| United Provinces | 8,000 | 8,100 | 8,100 | 7,900 | 7,600 | 7,800 | 8,000 | 8,000 | 7,900 | 8,000 |
| Punjab | 9,400 | 9,400 | 9,400 | 9,400 | 9,400 | 9,300 | 9,300 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,200 | 2,300 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 |
| Burma | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,800 | 2,800 |
| TOTAL | 537,900 | 548,100 | 555,300 | 563,600 | 574,000 | 591,500 | 610,100 | 624,500 | 635,200 | 651,200 |

### *Yield (lbs)*

| Province | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assam | 161,194,800 | 166,456,900 | 174,861,200 | 176,095,100 | 179,053,000 | 198,798,300 | 199,722,000 | 208,227,100 | 215,385,900 | 242,184,600 |
| Bengal | 60,216,600 | 59,971,600 | 60,920,700 | 64,074,200 | 64,659,000 | 70,524,200 | 80,108,700 | 76,373,200 | 89,526,100 | 92,645,600 |
| Travancore State | 12,749,400 | 12,593,800 | 13,353,700 | 14,323,100 | 14,714,500 | 16,059,600 | 15,165,600 | 16,010,200 | 20,218,800 | 17,702,900 |
| Madras | 3,470,600 | 4,436,400 | 5,325,700 | 5,615,200 | 5,795,400 | 7,555,800 | 7,080,000 | 8,607,600 | 11,361,600 | 11,566,200 |
| United Provinces | 2,294,600 | 2,009,000 | 2,206,600 | 2,015,300 | 2,531,700 | 2,656,800 | 2,579,100 | 2,379,200 | 2,006,000 | 2,353,700 |
| Punjab | 1,237,500 | 1,437,500 | 1,413,700 | 1,418,900 | 1,489,200 | 1,031,000 | 2,129,800 | 1,041,300 | 1,969,600 | 1,530,100 |
| Bihar and Orissa (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 285,500 | 269,100 | 311,600 | 282,400 | 293,200 | 400,000 |
| Burma | 129,000 | 118,400 | 64,800 | 67,000 | 76,500 | 83,300 | 153,300 | 155,200 | 145,500 | 146,100 |
| TOTAL | 241,292,600 | 247,021,600 | 256,136,400 | 263,269,400 | 268,602,700 | 297,878,100 | 307,249,600 | 312,976,200 | 371,936,700 | 368,527,600 |

(a) Figures for years down to 1910 are included under Bengal
*Note.*—Figures for 1916 are subject to revision

## No. 8.—AREA AND YIELD OF COTTON IN EACH PROVINCE

### *Area (acres)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay (including Native States) (a) | 7,101,000 | 6,241,000 | 6,469,000 | 7,334,000 | 5,786,000 | 6,826,000 | 7,323,000 | 7,796,000 | 5,005,000 | 6,394,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar . . | 4,432,000 | 4,176,000 | 4,167,000 | 4,487,000 | 4,648,000 | 4,493,000 | 4,754,000 | 4,708,000 | 4,061,000 | 4,401,000 |
| Hyderabad State . | 3,100,000 | 2,902,000 | 3,401,000 | 3,562,000 | 3,234,000 | 2,888,000 | 3,653,000 | 3,605,000 | 2,964,000 | 3,200,000 |
| Madras (b) . . | 1,855,000 | 1,576,000 | 1,569,000 | 1,873,000 | 2,878,000 | 2,414,000 | 2,725,000 | 2,115,000 | 2,061,000 | 2,288,000 |
| Punjab (including Native States) . | 1,474,000 | 1,562,000 | 1,436,000 | 1,385,000 | 1,582,000 | 1,575,000 | 2,053,000 | 1,857,000 | 902,000 | 1,171,000 |
| United Provinces (c) | 1,461,000 | 1,392,000 | 1,241,000 | 1,347,000 | 921,000 | 1,158,000 | 1,586,000 | 1,551,000 | 834,000 | 1,184,000 |
| Central India States | 993,000 | 978,000 | 1,068,000 | 1,349,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,314,000 | 1,426,000 | 1,519,000 | 999,000 | 1,411,000 |
| Rajputana States . | 438,000 | 389,000 | 464,000 | 465,000 | 263,000 | 393,000 | 470,000 | 421,000 | 244,000 | 334,000 |
| Sind (including Native States) . | 259,000 | 259,000 | 214,000 | 279,000 | 346,000 | 296,000 | 341,000 | 336,000 | 161,000 | 231,000 |
| Burma . . | 195,000 | 204,000 | 193,000 | 167,000 | 186,000 | 233,000 | 290,000 | 270,000 | 187,000 | 223,000 |
| Mysore . . | 84,000 | 65,000 | 81,000 | 101,000 | 101,000 | 154,000 | 93,000 | 109,000 | 92,000 | 126,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa . | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | 88,000 | 92,000 | 73,000 | 70,000 | 67,000 | 69,000 |
| North-West Frontier Province (e) . | 43,000 | 54,000 | 32,000 | 33,000 | 56,000 | 56,000 | 59,000 | 60,000 | 26,000 | 28,000 |
| Bengal (including Native State)(f) . | 149,000 | 161,000 | 166,000 | 169,000 | 63,000 | 51,000 | 87,000 | 90,000 | 88,000 | 73,000 |
| Ajmer-Merwara . | 41,000 | 40,000 | 39,000 | 45,000 | 27,000 | 50,000 | 57,000 | 54,000 | 23,000 | 47,000 |
| Assam . . . | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | 36,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 34,000 | 32,000 | 32,000 |
| TOTAL . | 21,630,000 | 19,999,000 | 20,545,000 | 22,596,000 | 21,615,000 | 22,028,000 | 25,023,000 | 24,595,000 | 17,746,000 | 21,212,000 |

### *Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay (including Native States) (a) | 1,039,000 | 1,282,000 | 1,661,000 | 1,450,000 | 695,000 | 1,520,000 | 1,614,000 | 1,773,000 | 1,051,000 | 1,519,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar . . | 595,000 | 766,000 | 1,070,000 | 629,000 | 913,000 | 910,000 | 961,000 | 1,097,000 | 1,106,000 | 600,000 |
| Hyderabad State . | 293,000 | 307,000 | 461,000 | 293,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | 400,000 | 400,000 | 450,000 | 500,000 |
| Madras (b) . . | 198,000 | 162,000 | 180,000 | 235,000 | 335,000 | 471,000 | 308,000 | 245,000 | 245,000 | 377,000 |
| Punjab (including Native States) . | 356,000 | 324,000 | 396,000 | 306,000 | 211,000 | 373,000 | 612,000 | 486,000 | 195,000 | 333,000 |
| United Provinces (c) | 268,000 | 426,000 | 384,000 | 348,000 | 251,000 | 428,000 | 491,000 | 486,000 | 262,000 | 309,000 |
| Central India States | 55,000 | 144,000 | 221,000 | 237,000 | 226,000 | 206,000 | 273,000 | 293,000 | 216,000 | 309,000 |
| Rajputana States . | 91,000 | 80,000 | 148,000 | 143,000 | 73,000 | 125,000 | 132,000 | 166,000 | 62,000 | 119,000 |
| Sind (including Native States) . | 135,000 | 101,000 | 104,000 | 97,000 | 124,000 | 123,000 | 135,000 | 116,000 | 48,000 | 74,000 |
| Burma . . | 29,000 | 41,000 | 32,000 | 28,000 | 32,000 | 46,000 | 54,000 | 42,000 | 27,000 | 45,000 |
| Mysore . . | 6,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 | 10,000 | 17,000 | 19,000 | 11,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 16,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa . | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | 19,000 | 19,000 | 17,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 |
| North West Frontier Province (e) . | 9,000 | 12,000 | 7,000 | 8,000 | 12,000 | 13,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 4,000 | 6,000 |
| Bengal (including Native State)(f) . | 38,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | 49,000 | 25,000 | 21,000 | 24,000 | 34,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 |
| Ajmer-Merwara . | 10,000 | 9,000 | 13,000 | 20,000 | 12,000 | 26,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 2,000 | 19,000 |
| Assam . . | (d) | (d) | (d) | (d) | 11,000 | 10,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | 10,000 | 11,000 |
| TOTAL . . | 3,122,000 | 3,692,000 | 4,718,000 | 3,853,000 | 3,288,000 | 4,610,000 | 5,066,000 | 5,209,000 | 3,738,000 | 4,273,000 |
| Net Exports and Consumption (g) . | 3,782,401 | 4,200,150 | 4,928,000 | 4,303,000 | 3,985,000 | 4,483,000 | 5,913,000 | 4,889,000 | 5,109,000 | 4,760,000 |

(a) Includes also the State of Baroda. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1909-10

(b) Includes Native States.

(c) Includes the Native State of Rampur

(d) Included under Bengal

(e) Includes the Tochi and the Kurram Agencies from 1913-14

(f) Includes Bihar and Orissa and Assam down to 1910-11

(g) The exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending September up to 1910-11; from 1911-12 to 1915-16 they are for the year ending August; for 1916-17 they relate to the year ending June 1917. No reliable information exists as to the annual consumption outside the mills, but in 1911 it was settled in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association to adopt the conventional estimate of 450,000 bales. This figure has been included in the figure for each year shown against this item up to 1913-14. The consumption for 1914-15 was estimated at 1,000,000 bales and that for 1915-16 and 1916-17 at 750,000 bales each year by the Association.

*Note.*—Figures for 1916-17 are subject to revision

## No. 9.—AREA AND YIELD OF JUTE IN EACH PROVINCE

### *Area (acres)*

| Province | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (*a*) | 2,766,300 | 2,773,100 | 2,841,000 | 2,737,600 | 2,536,900 | 2,456,600 | 2,872,600 | 2,080,300 | 2,351,800 | 2,376,200 |
| Bihar and Orissa | (*b*) | (*b*) | (*b*) | 268,100 | 298,300 | 318,400 | 330,100 | 188,100 | 224,000 | 223,300 |
| Assam | 68,400 | 83,500 | 82,200 | 90,700 | 95,700 | 97,000 | 111,000 | 74,000 | 95,100 | 94,000 |
| Cooch Bihar State | 22,000 | 20,000 | 14,000 | 20,000 | 39,600 | 39,000 | 44,400 | 27,500 | 31,800 | 36,200 |
| TOTAL | 2,856,700 | 2,876,600 | 2,937,300 | 3,106,400 | 2,970,500 | 2,911,000 | 3,358,700 | 2,375,000 | 2,702,700 | 2,729,700 |

### *Yield (bales of 400 lbs each)*

| Province | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (*a*) | 6,132,700 | 6,992,500 | 7,735,300 | 7,247,600 | 8,698,300 | 7,939,900 | 9,308,000 | 6,506,100 | 7,429,900 | 7,854,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa | (*b*) | (*b*) | (*b*) | 705,500 | 702,900 | 602,800 | 693,200 | 609,600 | 552,000 | 669,800 |
| Assam | 138,500 | 180,500 | 177,800 | 239,600 | 226,800 | 228,300 | 307,500 | 152,900 | 255,700 | 221,100 |
| Cooch Bihar State | 39,600 | 33,600 | 18,000 | 42,000 | 124,800 | 122,500 | 135,200 | 72,300 | 68,000 | 95,000 |
| TOTAL (*c*) | 6,310,800 | 7,206,600 | 7,932,000 | 8,234,700 | 9,842,800 | 8,893,900 | 10,443,900 | 7,340,900 | 8,305,600 | 8,839,900 |
| Exports and consumption (*d*) | 8,806,000 | 9,128,000 | 8,143 000 | 9,004,000 | 10,027,000 | 9,309,000 | 8,469,000 | 9,427,000 | 9,018,000 | (*e*) |

(*a*) Includes Bihar and Orissa down to 1910
(*b*) Included under Bengal
(*c*) Excluding Nepal, for which no estimate of area or yield is available. The figures of imports from Nepal are, however, stated below:

| | Bales | | Bales | | Bales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907 | 83,000 | 1910 | 79,000 | 1913 | 105,000 |
| 1908 | 86,000 | 1911 | 57,000 | 1914 | 37,000 |
| 1909 | 81,000 | 1912 | 96,000 | 1915 | 92,000 |
| | | | | 1916 | 70,000 |

(*d*) The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending June. The mill consumption and the extra-factory consumption (the latter being 500,000 bales for each year) are the trade estimates
(*e*) Not yet available

## No. 10.—AREA AND YIELD OF LINSEED IN EACH PROVINCE

### *Area (acres)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Provinces and Berar | 547,600 | 951,700 | 926,200 | 1,080,100 | 1,858,800 | 1,509,000 | 952,100 | 1,224,000 | 1,048,000 | 1,176,000 |
| United Provinces (*a*) | 57,500 | 194,700 | 308,400 | 472,300 | 648,600 | 493,500 | 240,600 | 266,000 | 295,000 | 351,000 |
| | *269,000* | *499,000* | *597,000* | *656,000* | *747,000* | *667,000* | *367,000* | *620,000* | *650,000* | *675,000* |
| Bihar and Orissa | (*b*) | (*b*) | (*b*) | 510,300 | 567,600 | 528,000 | 652,900 | 624,000 | 663,000 | 668,000 |
| Hyderabad State | 484,200 | 555,400 | 518,000 | 631,300 | 603,500 | 512,400 | 412,600 | 234,000 | 288,000 | 321,000 |
| Bengal (*c*) | 589,400 | 634,600 | 679,400 | 196 900 | 206,800 | 199,800 | 193,700 | 182,000 | 181,000 | 157,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States) | 151,100 | 158,600 | 134,200 | 194,700 | 205,300 | 171,000 | 173,100 | 126,000 | 176,000 | 148,000 |
| Punjab | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 43,300 | 39,000 | 49,000 | (*e*)32,000 | (*e*)33,000 |
| Total (*a*) | 1,830,400 | 2,498,000 | 2,591,100 | 3,056,400 | 4,291,000 | 3,457,900 | 2,664,000 | 2,705,000 | 2,683,000 | 2,857,000 |
| | *269,000* | *499,000* | *597,000* | *656,000* | *747,000* | *667,000* | *367,000* | *620,000* | *650,000* | *675,000* |
| GRAND TOTAL | 2,099,400 | 2,997,000 | 3,188,100 | 3,742,400 | 5,038,000 | 4,124,900 | 3,031,000 | 3,325,000 | 3,333,000 | 3,532,000 |

### *Yield (tons)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central Provinces and Berar | 23,500 | 90,900 | 90,300 | 124,500 | 189,000 | 141,800 | 70,700 | 80,000 | 83,000 | 99,000 |
| United Provinces (*a*) | 6,500 | 30,400 | 62,000 | 102,900 | 150,700 | 95,500 | 38,800 | 48,000 | 59,000 | 72,000 |
| | *80,000* | *78,000* | *120,000* | *142,000* | *140,000* | *128,000* | *69,000* | *110,000* | *130,000* | *138,000* |
| Bihar and Orissa | (*b*) | (*b*) | (*b*) | 112,500 | 125,200 | 104,700 | 149,700 | 102,000 | 136,000 | 147,000 |
| Hyderabad State | 13,600 | 17,200 | 16,400 | 30,400 | 26,800 | 17,300 | 16,500 | 9,000 | 12,000 | 16,000 |
| Bengal (*c*) | 85,000 | 72,500 | 121,200 | 30,700 | 39,200 | 37,400 | 34,200 | 26,000 | 26,000 | 25,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States) | 4,000 | 8,700 | 12,900 | 28,300 | 15,000 | 17,400 | 14,000 | 17,000 | 26,000 | 20,000 |
| Punjab | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 3,300 | 5,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Total (*a*) | 133,500 | 219,700 | 307,800 | 429,300 | 504,900 | 414,100 | 327,200 | 287,000 | 346,000 | 382,000 |
| | *80,000* | *78,000* | *120,000* | *142,000* | *140,000* | *128,000* | *69,000* | *110,000* | *130,000* | *138,000* |
| GRAND TOTAL | 163,500 | 297,700 | 427,800 | 571,300 | 644,900 | 542,100 | 386,200 | 397,000 | 476,000 | 520,000 |

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate.
(*b*) Included under Bengal (*c*) Includes Bihar and Orissa down to 1909-10 (*d*) Not available
(*e*) Revised since the issue of the Final General Memorandum in May 1917
*Note.*—Figures for 1916-17 are subject to revision

# No. 11.—AREA AND YIELD OF RAPE AND MUSTARD IN EACH PROVINCE

## *Area (acres)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Provinces (*a*) | 96,800 | 136,800 | 176,900 | 146,200 | 176,200 | 145,000 | 150,400 | 190,000 | 181,000 | 156,000 |
| | *1,870,000* | *2,153,000* | *2,269,000* | *2,371,000* | *2,872,000* | *2,378,000* | *2,154,000* | *2,350,000* | *2,400,000* | *2,500,000* |
| Punjab (*b*) . . | 842,800 | 1,158,900 | 1,329,900 | 1,039,000 | 1,414,100 | 887,800 | 1,002,900 | 1,047,000 | 1,129,000 | (*g*)1,016,000 |
| Bengal (*c*) . . | 1,889,100 | 1,851,900 | 2,278,300 | 1,370,700 | 1,317,500 | 1,325,400 | 1,312,600 | 1,303,000 | 1,322,000 | 1,295,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa . | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 765,700 | 780,100 | 723,300 | 751,900 | 681,000 | 725,000 | 758,000 |
| Assam . . . | 261,000 | 284,300 | 320,100 | 318,100 | 258,100 | 295 000 | 299,200 | 304,000 | 325,000 | 284.000 |
| North-West Frontier Province . | 121,000 | 226,900 | 91,700 | 85,100 | 94,200 | 75,700 | 141,300 | 114,000 | 110,000 | 163,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States)(*e*) . | 46,900 | 80,800 | 86,900 | 81,000 | 17,600 | 75,700 | 83,500 | 83.000 | 36,000 | 53,000 |
| Sind (including Native States)(*f*) | 63,100 | 120,400 | 69,700 | 76,200 | 54,000 | 43,800 | 365,000 | 428,000 | 203,000 | 279,000 |
| Hyderabad State . | 9,500 | 12,500 | 8,100 | 9,300 | 6,500 | 11,100 | 5,600 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| TOTAL (*a*) . | 3,330,200 | 3,875,500 | 4,361,600 | 3,944,000 | 4,118,300 | 3,582,800 | 4.112,400 | 4,157,000 | 4,037,000 | 3,940,000 |
| | *1,870,000* | *2,153,000* | *2,269,000* | *2,371,000* | *2,872,000* | *2,378,000* | *2,154,000* | *2,350,000* | *2,400,000* | *2,500,000* |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 5,200,200 | 6,028,500 | 6,630,600 | 6,315,900 | 6,990,300 | 5,955,800 | 6,266,400 | 6,507,000 | 6,437,000 | 6,440,000 |

## *Yield (tons)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Provinces (*a*) | 11,300 | 26,900 | 36,000 | 34,400 | 37,200 | 33,000 | 23,000 | 43,000 | 34,000 | 29,000 |
| | *217,000* | *423,000* | *466,000* | *561,000* | *609,000* | *551,000* | *327,000* | *530,000* | *450,000* | *468,000* |
| Punjab (*b*) . . | 110,000 | 183,900 | 226,900 | 155,100 | 196,600 | 156,600 | 165,000 | 175,000 | 146,000 | (*g*)158,000 |
| Bengal (*c*) . . | 275,600 | 231,900 | 440,100 | 238,600 | 243,900 | 265,800 | 266,200 | 230,000 | 233,000 | 238,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa . | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 168,800 | 171,900 | 143,500 | 165,700 | 98,000 | 137,000 | 167,000 |
| Assam . . . | 42,700 | 46,400 | 60,500 | 56,000 | 47,600 | 58,400 | 61,300 | 58,000 | 60,000 | 49,000 |
| North-West Frontier Province . | 12,300 | 28,600 | 7,900 | 9,500 | 12,100 | 7,200 | 15,900 | 16,000 | 19,000 | 16,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States)(*e*) . | 12,500 | 23,200 | 22,600 | 15,400 | 2,600 | 20,000 | 21,300 | 21,000 | 6,000 | 14,000 |
| Sind (including Native States)(*f*) . | 6,400 | 23,400 | 10,100 | 11,100 | 4,700 | 4,600 | 42,000 | 48,000 | 17,000 | 42,000 |
| Hyderabad State . | 200 | 200 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 200 | 100 | 200 |
| TOTAL (*a*) . | 471,000 | 564,500 | 804,200 | 689,100 | 716,700 | 690,200 | 760,500 | 689,200 | 652,100 | 713,200 |
| | *217,000* | *423,000* | *466,000* | *561,000* | *609,000* | *551,000* | *327,000* | *530,000* | *450,000* | *468,000* |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 688,000 | 987,500 | 1,270,200 | 1,250,100 | 1,325,700 | 1,241,200 | 1,087,500 | 1,219,200 | 1,102,100 | 1,181,200 |

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate

(*b*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts

(*c*) Includes Bihar and Orissa down to 1909-10

(*d*) Included under Bengal

(*e*) Includes also the State of Baroda; up to 1911-12 the estimates related to chief rapeseed-growing districts; those for other districts have been added from 1912-13

(*f*) Estimates for *jambo* (*Eruca Sativa*) grown in Sind have been added from 1913-14

(*g*) Revised since the issue of the Final General Memorandum in May 1917

*Note.*—Figures for 1916-17 are subject to revision

# No. 12.—AREA AND YIELD OF SESAMUM (*Til or Jinjili*) IN EACH PROVINCE

## *Area (acres)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Provinces (*a*) | 329,800 | 322,000 | 481,300 | 438,900 | 375,000 | 317,200 | 378,400 | 372,000 | 299,000 | 280,000 |
| | *900,000* | *1,000,000* | *900,000* | *900,000* | *800,000* | *900,000* | *850,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,100,000* | *1,000,000* |
| Bombay (including Native States) (*b*) | 992,700 | 979,500 | 1,037,400 | 991,800 | 548,900 | 793,300 | 851,200 | 1,055,000 | 820,000 | 880,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 977,600 | 790,000 | 912,700 | 895,300 | 886,700 | 778,000 | 865,700 | 878,000 | 927,000 | 759,000 |
| Madras | 647,000 | 685,900 | 718,900 | 573,200 | 887,200 | 823,700 | 809,300 | 861,000 | 823,000 | 791,000 |
| Hyderabad State | 510,600 | 511,900 | 597,300 | 677,700 | 663,900 | 649,100 | 612,000 | 599,000 | 546,000 | 569,000 |
| Bengal (*c*) | 419,400 | 453,400 | 491,800 | 489,100 | 271,800 | 264,800 | 211,000 | 251,000 | 248,000 | 234,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa | (*e*) | (*e*) | (*e*) | (*e*) | 214,600 | 223,700 | 219,700 | 206,000 | 199,000 | 191,000 |
| Punjab (*d*) | 84,100 | 164,700 | 175,600 | 148,700 | 92,100 | 156,500 | 144,100 | 222,000 | 127,000 | 239,000 |
| Sind (including Native States) | 55,600 | 80,500 | 67,000 | 88,300 | 58,200 | 72,300 | 91,300 | 86,000 | 17,000 | 30,000 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*f*) | 11,900 | 35,000 | 5,000 | 39,000 |
| Assam | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*e*) | 9,700 | 10,600 | (*g*) 1,400 | (*i*) | (*i*) | (*i*) |
| Total (*a*) | 4,016,800 | 3,987,900 | 4,515,000 | 4,306,000 | 4,008,100 | 4,089,500 | 4,226,000 | 4,565,000 | 4,008,000 | 4 015,000 |
| | *900,000* | *1,000,000* | *900,000* | *900,000* | *800,000* | *900,000* | *850,000* | *1,000,000* | *1,100,000* | *1,000,000* |
| Grand total | 4,916,800 | 4,987,900 | 5,415,000 | 5,206,000 | 4,808,100 | 4,989,500 | 5,076,000 | 5,565,000 | 5,108,000 | 5,015,000 |

## *Yield (tons)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910 11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Provinces (*a*) | 10,000 | 31,000 | 48,700 | 46,400 | 29,000 | 31,000 | 18,000 | 31,000 | 36,000 | 28,000 |
| | *30,000* | *100,000* | *90,000* | *90,000* | *70,000* | *100,000* | *42,000* | *85,000* | *90,000* | *80,000* |
| Bombay (including Native States) (*b*) | 61,400 | 99,500 | 132,400 | 109,400 | 31,700 | 96,300 | 89,700 | 164,000 | 98,000 | 120,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 55,400 | 59,900 | 91,900 | 76,100 | 72,300 | 60,900 | 69,400 | 82,000 | 93,000 | 56,000 |
| Madras | 53,100 | 57,200 | 59,700 | 49,300 | 78,200 | 65,500 | 72,100 | 77,000 | 70,000 | 87,000 |
| Hyderabad State | 20,600 | 18,700 | 24,500 | 31,400 | 25,400 | 32,500 | 25,100 | 27,000 | 22,000 | 31,000 |
| Bengal (*c*) | 46,800 | 50,600 | 88,900 | 79,400 | 41,500 | 35,100 | 29,000 | 29,000 | 27,000 | 25,000 |
| Bihar and Orissa | (*e*) | (*e*) | (*e*) | (*e*) | 33,300 | 25,000 | 31,400 | 26,000 | 30,000 | 31,000 |
| Punjab (*d*) | 4,700 | 23,700 | 18,500 | 11,900 | 9,900 | 16,000 | 15,800 | 24,000 | 15,000 | 29,000 |
| Sind (including Native States) | 4,200 | 12,300 | 6,500 | 12,100 | 4,800 | 6,000 | 10,700 | 5,000 | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*f*) | 100 | 1,000 | (*h*) | 3,000 |
| Assam | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*f*) | (*e*) | 1,300 | 1,800 | (*g*) 200 | (*i*) | (*i*) | (*i*) |
| Total (*a*) | 255,700 | 364,300 | 470,800 | 421,800 | 327,600 | 374,000 | 361,500 | 466,000 | 392,000 | 413,000 |
| | *30,000* | *100,000* | *90,000* | *90,000* | *70,000* | *100,000* | *42,000* | *85,000* | *90,000* | *80,000* |
| Grand total | 285,700 | 464,300 | 560,800 | 511,800 | 397,600 | 474,000 | 403,500 | 551,000 | 482,000 | 493,000 |

(*a*) The figures in italics represent "mixed" crop, *i.e.*, seed sown in the same fields with other crops. The estimates for the mixed crop of the United Provinces are highly conjectural; hence they have been kept separate
(*b*) Includes also the State of Baroda. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1912-13
(*c*) Includes Bihar and Orissa down to 1910-11 and Assam for 1910-11
(*d*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts
(*e*) Included under Bengal
(*f*) Not available
(*g*) Early crop only
(*h*) Less than 100 tons
(*i*) Forecast discontinued

*Note.*—Figures for [illegible] are subject to revision

## No. 13.—AREA AND YIELD OF GROUNDNUT IN EACH PROVINCE

### *Area (acres)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madras . . | 601,800 | 718,700 | 740,100 | 667,300 | 806,000 | 924,200 | 1,605,200 | 1,866,000 | 1,145,000 | 1,813,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States) (*a*) | 129,800 | 133,700 | 162,300 | 185,800 | 269,300 | 242,700 | 254,100 | 278,000 | 266,000 | 226,000 |
| Burma (*b*) . . | 137,000 | 258,600 | 146,300 | 98,800 | 138,800 | 199,500 | 246,600 | 269,000 | 262,000 | 258,000 |
| TOTAL . | 868,600 | 1,111,000 | 1,048,700 | 951,900 | 1,214,100 | 1,366,400 | 2,105,900 | 2,413,000 | 1,673,000 | 2,317,000 |

### *Yield (tons) of nuts in shell*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madras . . | 202,300 | 246,500 | 221,000 | 254,200 | 306,000 | 341,100 | 411,300 | 580,000 | 633,000 | 825,000 |
| Bombay (including Native States) (*a*) | 82,500 | 120,300 | 172,700 | 207,100 | 248,300 | 239,500 | 249,500 | 279,000 | 309,000 | 208,000 |
| Burma (*b*) . . | 67,700 | 119,700 | 64,700 | 41,900 | 51,400 | 89,300 | 88,000 | 88,000 | 116,000 | 114,000 |
| TOTAL . | 352,500 | 495,700 | 459,300 | 503,200 | 605,700 | 669,900 | 748,800 | 947,000 | 1,058 000 | 1,147,000 |

(*a*) Up to 1913-14 the figures related to chief groundnut-growing districts; those for other districts have been added from 1914-15. Estimates for non-reporting tracts have been added from 1909-10

(*b*) The figures down to 1911-12 related to the principal groundnut-growing districts. From 1912-13 estimates for other districts also have been included

*Note.*—Figures for 1916-17 are subject to revision

## No. 14.—AREA AND YIELD OF INDIGO IN EACH PROVINCE

### *Area (acres)*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bihar and Orissa (*a*) | 146,800 | 135,300 | 107,400 | 117,000 | 109,600 | 90,100 | 63,100 | 38,500 | 60,800 | 80,600 |
| Madras . . | 141,900 | 81,800 | 96,400 | 82,800 | 90,300 | 61,500 | 55,300 | 71,700 | 222,000 | 449,900 |
| Punjab (*b*) . . | 57,900 | 36,200 | 43,400 | 45,400 | 36,600 | 37,300 | 22,400 | 20,400 | 21,400 | 57,400 |
| United Provinces(*c*) | 47,300 | 30,600 | 41,900 | 31,200 | 29,400 | 26,900 | 24,400 | 12,300 | 43,200 | 159,300 |
| Bombay and Sind (including Native States) . . | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 6,200 | 4,200 | 4,100 | 7,000 |
| Bengal . . | (*e*) | (*e*) | (*e*) | (*e*) | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,600 | 2,200 |
| TOTAL . | 393,900 | 283,900 | 289,100 | 276,400 | 266,900 | 216,800 | 172,600 | 148,400 | 353,100 | 756,400 |

### *Yield (cwts) of dye*

| Province | 1907-08 | 1908-09 | 1909-10 | 1910-11 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bihar and Orissa (*a*) | 17,700 | 17,000 | 11,400 | 13,900 | 17,800 | 14,700 | 7,000 | 5,500 | 7,100 | 10,900 |
| Madras . . | 20,000 | 12,400 | 11,400 | 20,100 | 21,200 | 14,800 | 11,500 | 13,600 | 40,500 | 59,100 |
| Punjab (*b*) . . | 9,000 | 5,600 | 8,300 | 8,500 | 5,600 | 6,000 | 3,500 | 3,460 | 2,700 | 9,900 |
| United Provinces (*c*) | 5,600 | 3,800 | 5,200 | 3,500 | 3,000 | 3,500 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 4,000 | 14,100 |
| Bombay and Sind (including Native States) . . | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | (*d*) | 1,700 | 1,000 | 600 | 1,300 |
| Bengal . . | (*e*) | (*e*) | (*e*) | (*e*) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| TOTAL . | 52,300 | 38,800 | 39,300 | 46,000 | 47,700 | 39,100 | 26,800 | 25,200 | 55,100 | 95,500 |

(*a*) Includes Bengal down to 1910-11

(*b*) Figures for years prior to 1913-14 exclude unimportant districts

(*c*) In estimating the yield in the United Provinces it is assumed that one-tenth of the whole area is annually set aside for seed

(*d*) No information

(*e*) Included under Bihar and Orissa

*Note.*—Figures for 1916-17 are subject to revision

# No. 15.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE.

## Area (acres)

| Province | Barley | | | | | | Jawar | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
| United Provinces | 5,103,000 | 4,501,000 | 4,370,000 | 4,570,000 | 6,020,000 | 6,000,000 | 1,633,000 | 2,109,000 | 2,003,000 | 2,413,000 | 2,540,000 | 2,402,000 |
| Madras | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | (d) | 5,166,000 | 5,230,000 | 5,790,000 | 5,102,000 | 5,525,000 | (d) |
| Bihar and Orissa | 1,310,000 | 1,201,000 | 1,305,000 | 1,287,000 | 1,214,000 | 1,203,000 | 95,000 | 94,000 | 120,000 | 107,000 | 103,000 | 60,000 |
| Bombay | 26,000 | 28,000 | 23,000 | 25,000 | 42,000 | 26,000 | 5,878,000 | 6,850,000 | 6,006,000 | 6,501,000 | 7,068,000 | 7,200,000 |
| Sind | 10,000 | 20,000 | 28,000 | 31,000 | 20,000 | 23,000 | 359,000 | 602,000 | 683,000 | 536,000 | 130,000 | 761,000 |
| Bengal | 95,000 | 95,000 | 91,000 | 93,000 | 91,000 | 90,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Punjab | 1,330,000 | 1,007,000 | 970,000 | 1,305,000 | 1,040,000 | 1,153,000 | 1,212,000 | 1,218,000 | 1,276,000 | 1,001,000 | 1,494,000 | |
| Central Provinces and Berar | (b)23,000 | (b)16,000 | (b)6,000 | (b)11,000 | (b)10,000 | (d) | 3,001,000 | 3,019,000 | 4,220,000 | 4,034,000 | | (d) |
| Burma | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 719,000 | 732,000 | 760,000 | 651,000 | 536,000 | 666,000 |
| Assam | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North-West Frontier Province | 290,000 | 214,000 | 201,000 | 422,000 | 313,000 | 248,000 | 63,000 | 95,000 | 103,000 | 120,000 | 40,000 | 107,000 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | (b)61,000 | (b)59,000 | (b)46,000 | (b)43,000 | 52,000 | 15,000 | (b)28,000 | (b)61,000 | (b)69,000 | (b)77,000 | 66,000 | 89,000 |
| Total | 8,376,000 | 7,205,000 | 7,151,000 | 7,821,000 | 7,924,000 | (c) 7,856,000 | 18,567,000 | 21,020,000 | 21,374,000 | 21,167,000 | 22,002,000 | (c) 12,901,000 |

## Yield (tons)

| Province | Barley | | | | | | Jawar | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
| United Provinces | (a) | (a) | 1,679,000 | 2,015,000 | 2,259,000 | 2,360,000 | 835,000 | 809,000 | 227,000 | (30),000 | 165,000 | 623,000 |
| Madras | (d) | (a) | (d) | (d) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 943,000 | 1,062,000 | 1,165,000 | 1,223,000 | (d) |
| Bihar and Orissa | 570,000 | 523,000 | 557,000 | 426,000 | 492,000 | 540,000 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 33,000 | 28,000 |
| Bombay | 9,000 | 10,000 | 7,000 | 9,000 | 15,000 | 9,000 | 910,000 | 1,418,000 | 1,275,000 | 1,653,000 | 2,007,000 | 1,707,00 |
| Sind | 5,000 | 7,000 | 10,000 | 11,000 | 8,000 | 6,000 | 105,000 | 106,000 | 202,000 | 221,000 | 120,000 | 302,000 |
| Bengal | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 29,000 | 31,000 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Punjab | 362,000 | 250,000 | 255,000 | 377,000 | 228,000 | 266,000 | 15,000 | 163,000 | 110,000 | 118,000 | 109,000 | 120,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 956,000 | 950,000 | 918,000 | 1,275,000 | 1,615,000 | (d) |
| Burma | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 | 82,000 | 101,000 | 61,000 | 92,000 | 89,000 |
| Assam | (a) | (a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North-West Frontier Province | (a) | 58,000 | 110,000 | 109,000 | 125,000 | 84,000 | 15,000 | 16,000 | 19,000 | 9,000 | 17,000 | |
| Ajmer-Merwara | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 18,000 | 11,000 | (a) | (a) | (a) | 2,000 | 11,000 | |
| Total (c) | 976,000 | 858,000 | 2,681,000 | 3,061,000 | 3,184,000 | 3,331,000 | 2,473,000 | 3,285,000 | 4,010,000 | 5,101,000 | 6,010,000 | (e) 2,706,000 |

(a) Not available (b) Taken from Agricultural Statistics (c) Incomplete (d) Not yet reported

(e) Excludes Madras and Central Provinces and Berar

*Note.*—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

[Continued on next page

## No. 15.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*contd.*

### *Area (acres)*

| Province | Bajra | | | | | | Maize | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
| United Provinces | 2,850,000 | 2,618,000 | 2,188,000 | 2,770,000 | 2,806,000 | 2,518,000 | 1,791,000 | 2,205,000 | 2,136,000 | 2,376,000 | 2,612,000 | 2,426,000 |
| Madras | 3,384,000 | 3,606,000 | 3,273,000 | 3,182,000 | 3,673,000 | (d) | 118,000 | 134,000 | 124,000 | 164,000 | 124,000 | (d) |
| Bihar and Orissa | 67,000 | 74,000 | 75,000 | 73,000 | 73,000 | 70,000 | 1,661,000 | 1,692,000 | 1,714,000 | 1,492,000 | 1,656,000 | 1,581,000 |
| Bombay | 4,362,000 | 5,158,000 | 4,906,000 | 5,110,000 | 4,092,000 | 1,527,000 | 163,000 | 162,000 | 159,000 | 156,000 | 173,000 | 176,000 |
| Sind | 415,000 | 1,111,000 | 1,110,000 | 1,090,000 | 538,000 | 1,132,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Bengal | 6,000 | 7,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 95,000 | 97,000 | 92,000 | 95,000 | 96,000 | 88,000 |
| Punjab | 1,165,000 | 2,677,000 | 2,829,000 | 2,738,000 | 1,907,000 | 3,033,000 | 955,000 | 1,038,000 | 1,082,000 | 1,017,000 | 1,184,000 | 1,270,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 117,000 | 154,000 | 116,000 | 116,000 | 185,000 | (d) | (c) 144,000 | (c) 150,000 | (c) 131,000 | (c) 126,000 | (c)155,000 | (d) |
| Burma | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 165,000 | 172,000 | 170,000 | 169,000 | 107,000 | 168,000 |
| Assam | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,000 | 19,000 | 18,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 76,000 | 205,000 | 183,000 | 239,000 | 72,000 | 264,000 | 410,000 | 419,000 | 431,000 | 419,000 | 431,000 | 451,000 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | (c)11,000 | (c)31,000 | (c)30,000 | (c)39,000 | 31,000 | 52,000 | (c) 41,000 | (c) 68,000 | (c) 67,000 | (c) 71,000 | 50,000 | 60,000 |
| Total | 12,173,000 | 15,671,000 | 14,756,000 | 15,702,000 | 14,283,000 | (e) 11,637,000 | 5,567,000 | 6,318,000 | 6,136,000 | 6,144,000 | 6,679,000 | (e) 6,211,000 |

### *Yield (tons)*

| Province | Bajra | | | | | | Maize | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
| United Provinces | 601,000 | 611,000 | 269,000 | 612,000 | 620,000 | 469,000 | 703,000 | 920,000 | 721,000 | 1,050,000 | 1,154,000 | 953,000 |
| Madras | (a) | 551,000 | 535,000 | 699,000 | 719,000 | (d) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Bihar and Orissa | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 27,000 | 23,000 | 519,000 | 530,000 | 541,000 | 395,000 | 460,000 | 523,000 |
| Bombay | 340,000 | 560,000 | 655,000 | 734,000 | 704,000 | 670,000 | 27,000 | 51,000 | 60,000 | 72,000 | 62,000 | 107,000 |
| Sind | 105,000 | 253,000 | 181,000 | 169,000 | 116,000 | 236,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Bengal | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | -2,000 | 1,000 | 28,000 | 30,000 | 24,000 | 27,000 | 28,000 | 26,000 |
| Punjab | 97,000 | 315,000 | 302,000 | 316,000 | 150,000 | 514,000 | 366,000 | 413,000 | 441,000 | 283,000 | 464,000 | 421,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| Burma | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53,000 | 75,000 | 68,000 | 51,000 | 70,000 | 38,000 |
| Assam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) |
| North-West Frontier Province | (a) | 33,000 | 37,000 | 48,000 | 12,000 | 44,000 | 184,000 | 188,000 | 228,000 | 203,000 | 237,000 | 219,000 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 300 | 8,000 | (a) | (a) | (a) | (a) | 6,000 | 19,000 |
| Total (b) | 1,144,000 | 2,323,000 | 1,979,000 | 2,606,000 | 2,370,300 | (f) 1,995,000 | 1,919,000 | 2,211,000 | 2,081,000 | 2,082,000 | 2,502,000 | 2,344,000 |

(a) Not available
(b) Incomplete
(c) Excludes Madras and Central Provinces and Berar
(d) Not yet reported
(e) Taken from Agricultural Statistics
(f) Excludes Madras.

Note.—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

## No. 15.—SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE—AREA AND YIELD OF BARLEY, JAWAR, BAJRA, MAIZE, AND GRAM IN EACH PROVINCE—*concld.*

### *Area (acres)*

| Province | Gram | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
| United Provinces | 6,973,000 | 5,807,000 | 3,037,000 | 5,343,000 | 6,0[illegible]3,000 | 6,467,000 |
| Madras | 135,000 | 138,000 | 160,000 | 134,000 | 150,000 | (*f*) |
| Bihar and Orissa | 1,032,000 | 915,000 | 1,079,000 | 1,205,000 | 1,492,000 | 1,398,000 |
| Bombay | 372,000 | 475,000 | 453,000 | 486,000 | 594,000 | 627,000 |
| Sind | 76,000 | 75,000 | 98,000 | 111,000 | 141,000 | 128,000 |
| Bengal | 177,000 | 184,000 | 198,000 | 182,000 | 177,000 | 183,000 |
| Punjab | 4,100,000 | 3,491,000 | 2,619,000 | 5,103,000 | 3,605,000 | 5,116,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | (*b*) 618,000 | (*b*) 808,000 | (*b*) 920,000 | (*b*) 852,000 | (*b*)783,000 | (*f*) |
| Burma | 40,000 | 34,000 | 42,000 | 48,000 | 64,000 | 62,000 |
| Assam | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North-West Frontier Province | 174 000 | 167,000 | 199,000 | 203,000 | 143,000 | 210,000 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | (*c*) 26,000 | (*c*) 9,000 | (*c*) 1,000 | (*c*) 21,000 | 19,000 | 9,000 |
| TOTAL | 13,844,000 | 11,716,000 | 8,951,000 | 13,778,000 | 13,221,000 | 15,239,000(*g*) |

### *Yield (tons)*

| Province | Gram | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911-12 | 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 |
| United Provinces | 2,493,000 | 1,817,000 | (*d*) 551,000 | 1,773,000 | 2,025,000 | 2,268,000 |
| Madras | (*c*) | 8,000 | (*a*) | (*a*) | (*c*) | (*a*) |
| Bihar and Orissa | 436,000 | 361,000 | 447,000 | 357,000 | 526,000 | 607,000 |
| Bombay | 92,000 | 81,000 | 61,000 | 86,000 | 102,000 | 123,000 |
| Sind | 11,000 | 10,000 | 9,000 | 11,000 | 20,000 | 18,000 |
| Bengal | 46,000 | 52,000 | 65,000 | 44,000 | 45,000 | 49,000 |
| Punjab | 1,126,000 | 735,000 | 578,000 | 1,260,000 | 454,000 | 856,000 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 214,000 | 280,000 | 199,000 | 247,000 | 238,000 | (*f*) |
| Burma | 7,000 | (*a*) | (*a*) | (*a*) | (*a*) | (*a*) |
| Assam | (*a*) | (*a*) | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| North-West Frontier Province | (*a*) | 29,000 | 36,000 | 34,000 | 18,000 | 28,000 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | (*a*) | (*a*) | (*a*) | (*a*) | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| TOTAL (*e*) | 4,402,000 | 3,376,000 | 1,937,000 | 3,841,000 | 3,428,000 | 3,950,000(*h*) |

(*a*) Not available
(*b*) Excludes grain sown with other crops
(*c*) Taken from Agricultural Statistics
(*d*) Crop poor owing to unfavourable season
(*e*) Incomplete
(*f*) Not yet reported
(*g*) Excludes Madras and Central Provinces and Berar
(*h*) Excludes Central Provinces and Berar

*Note.*—No forecast is prepared for the crops dealt with in this table. The figures are taken from the provincial Season and Crop Reports or specially obtained from local authorities

## No. 16.—NORMAL AND ACTUAL RAINFALL (IN INCHES) IN EACH PROVINCE AND METEOROLOGICAL SUBDIVISION IN INDIA.

| Provinces and Subdivisions | Normal rainfall | Actual rainfall | | | | | | | | | | Variation of 1916 rainfall from normal | Percentage variation from normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | | |
| | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Inches | Per cent |
| United Provinces— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Provinces, East | 39·2 | 25·72 | 29·86 | 42·02 | 11·49 | 41·96 | 33 46 | 30·39 | 38·02 | 53·7 | 47·2 | + 8·0 | +20 |
| United Provinces, West | 37·9 | 25·77 | 37·38 | 42·23 | 42·62 | 33·13 | 34·86 | 23·30 | 39·89 | 37 4 | 47·7 | + 9·8 | +26 |
| Madras— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malabar . . | 127·6 | 156·60 | 131·21 | 138·00 | 121·78 | 114·42 | 151·14 | 111·61 | 134·01 | 119·9 | 131·2 | + 3·6 | + 3 |
| Madras, South-East | 35·0 | 47·38 | 30 64 | 36·15 | 36·35 | 32 21 | 34·31 | 35 89 | 37·93 | 38·8 | 31·0 | — 1 0 | — 3 |
| Madras, Deccan . | 24·4 | 19·51 | 20 33 | 26·81 | 33·55 | 18 66 | 25 87 | 20·52 | 21·92 | 31·7 | 40·1 | +15·7 | +64 |
| Madras Coast, North | 39·5 | 35·64 | 36 35 | 38·28 | 19·63 | 36·25 | 40·11 | 36 91 | 43·02 | 61·5 | 52·7 | +13·2 | +33 |
| Bombay— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gujarat . . | 32·6 | 33·75 | 35·00 | 31·86 | 35·82 | 13·73 | 41·89 | 41 30 | 39·73 | 16·7 | 32 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Konkan . . | 109·2 | 112·19 | 109·13 | 111·40 | 99 82 | 81·50 | 110 90 | 103·99 | 137·20 | 93·9 | 128·6 | +19·4 | +18 |
| Bombay, Deccan . | 30·8 | 31 07 | 26·78 | 28·65 | 34·87 | 21·27 | 31·37 | 28 02 | 39·38 | 34·5 | 40·9 | +10·1 | +33 |
| Sind . . . | 6·5 | 7·90 | 12·18 | 6·28 | 9 00 | 1·03 | 5·12 | 18·79 | 6·10 | 1 8 | 11·1 | + 4·6 | +71 |
| Bihar and Orissa— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa . . . | 56·8 | 58·02 | 57 54 | 59 70 | 59·28 | 49·85 | 54·07 | 61·23 | 61·80 | 61·9 | 57·7 | + 0 9 | + 2 |
| Chota Nagpur . | 51·9 | 56·60 | 47·69 | 55·07 | 47 88 | 54·53 | 41·81 | 63·24 | 43·11 | 39·3 | 50·1 | — 1·8 | — 3 |
| Bihar . . . | 48·6 | 42·77 | 27·63 | 53·07 | 53·09 | 58·91 | 43·41 | 60 13 | 44·30 | 49·5 | 58·7 | +10·1 | +21 |
| Bengal— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Eastern . . | 74·8 | 75·19 | 66·31 | 96·66 | 91·76 | 100·85 | 79·76 | 88·96 | 69·39 | 80 7 | 88·3 | +13·5 | +18 |
| Western . . | | 52·07 | 52·69 | 69·06 | 59·07 | 55·11 | | | | | | | |
| Central Provinces and Berar— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Berar . . . | 32 2 | 30·32 | 35·07 | 31·23 | 40·59 | 23·78 | 25·93 | 33·93 | 40 75 | 36·5 | 47·2 | —15·0 | +47 |
| Central Provinces, West | 45·4 | 38·69 | 46·59 | 30·91 | 47 59 | 40·42 | 40·99 | 39 98 | 44·15 | 50·4 | 57·5 | +12·1 | +27 |
| Central Provinces, East | 52·1 | 48·39 | 59·93 | 50·39 | 56·46 | 55·11 | 54·89 | 47·72 | 54·55 | 55·2 | 54·1 | + 2·0 | +4 |
| Punjab— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East and North . | 23·1 | 21·38 | 32·41 | 31·85 | 26·37 | 21·63 | 22·30 | 22·71 | 31·89 | 18·3 | 26·8 | + 3·7 | +16 |
| South-West . . | 9·2 | 9·62 | 17·88 | 11·51 | 9·27 | 9·25 | 8·51 | 12·59 | 18·67 | 4·9 | 12·3 | + 3·1 | +34 |
| Burma— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lower Burma . | 129·2 | 137·68 | 127·55 | 132·58 | 117·81 | 128·31 | 129·83 | 122·48 | 140·92 | 135·1 | 125·5 | — 3·7 | — 3 |
| Upper Burma . . | 45·2 | 39·89 | 44·08 | 47·21 | 48·49 | 43·30 | 43·67 | 43·47 | 49·54 | 46·7 | 49·9 | + 4·7 | +10 |
| Assam . . . | 98·8 | 96·81 | 89 01 | 89·26 | 105·20 | 117·14 | 101·28 | 105·89 | 87·03 | 112·3 | 96·6 | — 2·2 | — 2 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 16·9 | 18·51 | 27·61 | 18·65 | 22·95 | 20 00 | 15·78 | 11·66 | 30 30 | 15·0 | 20·3 | + 3·4 | +20 |
| Central India— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central India, West | 33·6 | 26·41 | 32·64 | 34·08 | 37·85 | 25·80 | 32·71 | 30 22 | 32·91 | 27·0 | 46 9 | +13·3 | +40 |
| Central India, East | 38·7 | 33·97 | 51·08 | 39·74 | 11·41 | 44·84 | 37·33 | 31·16 | 40·77 | 38·7 | 48·3 | + 9·6 | +25 |
| Rajputana— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajputana, West . | 13·1 | 15·27 | 26·32 | 18·29 | 12·35 | 5·84 | 12·53 | 10·10 | 12·51 | 6·9 | 17·2 | + 4·2 | +32 |
| Rajputana, East . | 25·2 | 21·31 | 36·75 | 29·12 | 28·72 | 18·29 | 27·39 | 15·65 | 26·36 | 17·1 | 33·6 | + 8·4 | +33 |
| Hyderabad— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hyderabad, North . | 34·9 | 27·83 | 32 87 | 30·02 | 43·24 | 24·91 | 23 39 | 27·10 | 42 70 | 40 8 | 44·4 | + 9·5 | +27 |
| Hyderabad, South . | 30·6 | 27·39 | 31·15 | 28·02 | 31·35 | 21·11 | 25·05 | 19·76 | 38·71 | 40·2 | 50·9 | +20·3 | +66 |
| Mysore . . . | 36·1 | 36·23 | 27·48 | 41·14 | 43·85 | 33·91 | 41·02 | 32·40 | 33·88 | 37·7 | 46·6 | +10·5 | +29 |

# APPENDIX I

## METHOD OF FRAMING ESTIMATES OF CROPS

There are three factors necessary for framing an estimate of outturn, namely, the area, the standard normal outturn per acre, and the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre.

As regards area, there exists in the villages of most provinces an agency capable of reporting the acreage of crops with great accuracy, wherever the fields have been mapped and surveyed. The tracts, for which statistics are ordinarily not obtainable, are yearly diminishing in extent; but owing to the absence of maps or the non-existence of trained village establishments they still represent a considerable aggregate area. These tracts consist chiefly of permanently settled estates, lands held on privileged tenure, and unsurveyed areas. For these tracts the acreage as well as the outturn cannot be more than a rough estimate. Such estimates of areas, once framed, are liable to become stereotyped and repeated year after year without regard to the influence of exceptional seasons or changes in the economic condition of the tracts. In order to prevent this, provision has been made for the annual revision of these area estimates by careful comparison with the conditions prevailing in those adjoining areas of a similar character for which accurate information is available, and by means of such special enquiries as may be possible.

In dealing with the calculation of the areas under crops, two other matters demand consideration, namely, (1) whether the area returned should be the area sown or that successfully cropped, and (2) whether, when the forecast crop is sown mixed with other crops, it is preferable that the total area covered by the mixed crops should be exhibited, or that such area only should be shown as is estimated to represent the acreage covered by the forecast crop only. As regards (1), the general rule is that the returns should exhibit the areas actually sown, whether the crop comes to maturity or not, the principle underlying this rule being that the failure of crop should affect not its area, but its outturn. An exception to this rule is, however, made when fields, owing to the failure of the first sowings, have been devoted to other crops. In this case the area first sown with the forecast crop may be omitted. As to (2), the areas covered by the several crops in a mixed field are estimated in various ways in the different provinces, and the estimates are based on formulæ prescribed by the provincial authorities in individual cases, as it has not been found practicable to prescribe one uniform method of calculation. For purposes of the forecasts the area to be returned must be the area covered by the forecast crop, exclusive of the area covered by the other crops with which it is mixed.

Next with regard to the standard normal outturn. A normal crop may be defined as "that crop which past experience has shown to be the most generally recurring crop in a series of years; the typical crop of the local area; the crop which the cultivator has a right (as it were) to expect, and with which he is (or should be) content, while if he gets more he has reason to rejoice, and if less he has reason to complain;" or in other words, it is the "figure which in existing circumstances might be expected to be attained in the year if the rainfall and seasons were of a character ordinary for the tract under consideration, that is, neither very favourable nor the reverse." Briefly, it is stated to be "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character." This normal or average yield will not necessarily correspond with the average of a series of years' figures, which is an arithmetical average. The Agricultural Department in each province maintains a statement of the normal or average yield per acre of land of average quality (under the two major heads of irrigated and unirrigated land) for the several crops in each district. In order to test the accuracy of these standards of normal or average yield and to revise them, if necessary, a system of crop-cutting experiments is in force in all the provinces. Under this system plots of land of average quality are selected and the crops grown on them are cut and weighed in the presence of responsible officers of the District staff or of the Provincial Agricultural Department. These experiments have to be carried out every year in respect of all the principal crops, and in accordance with rules specially framed by the several provincial authorities. The results of the experiments are reported to the head of the provincial Agricultural Department, who on a careful scrutiny of all the reports received by him, and after such further investigations as he may deem necessary, revises or verifies the standards previously adopted for the districts or the province. This revision is ordinarily made once in five years.

The third factor—the fraction representing the relation of the crop reported on to the normal crop per acre—is what is known as the "anna estimate" or the "percentage estimate." In many parts of India the cultivators estimate the crop outturn in annas or sixteenths, as there are sixteen annas in a rupee. They take a certain number of annas to represent the normal outturn, and estimate the outturn of the year of report as so many annas higher or lower than that normal. But in some tracts sixteen annas express a bumper crop, while in others the same term expresses a normal crop, and the number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. Consequently the anna estimate of one tract is not always amenable to comparison or combination with that of another tract. The percentage estimate is the American system under which 100 is taken to denote a normal crop and the estimated outturn of the year of report is stated as a percentage of that crop. In 1897 a question arose as to whether the anna notation or the American notation should be used in making crop estimates, and it was strongly urged upon the Government of India that as the cultivators and

village officers entrusted with the duty of collecting data for crop reports were mostly accustomed to the Indian system, *i.e.*, the anna notation, the adoption of any other system would tend to confuse the estimate. Local Governments and Administrations were, therefore, permitted to adopt such scale of notation as might be suited to local conditions, the object being to secure that the returns should be in terms of a normal crop. But since the anna standard thus adopted would not possess any fixed or uniform value, it was laid down that in published forecasts the anna notation should not be used, the American notation being used in its stead, *i.e.*, 100 being taken to represent a normal crop and the estimated outturn being stated as a percentage of that crop, and the conversion of the anna estimate into the percentage estimate being made either by the district officer or by the provincial authorities.

When these three factors have been determined, they are multiplied into each other to arrive at the required quantitative estimate of outturn. Thus, if the area be 60,000 acres, the standard of normal outturn 500 lbs per acre, and the percentage estimate 80, the required quantitative estimate would be $60{,}000 \times 500 \times \frac{80}{100} = 24{,}000{,}000$ lbs.

The question of improving the method of framing estimates of outturn is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

# APPENDIX II

## METHODS OF COLLECTING THE STATISTICS PROVINCE BY PROVINCE

United Provinces. (Total cultivated area 35,200,000 acres.)

The estimates prepared by the United Provinces include all the districts of the province, except Almora and Garhwal, for which the required particulars are not available as no regular village papers are kept up by *patwaris* (village accountants) in these two districts. The area is taken from the crop statements based on field-to-field inspections, which are compiled by *patwaris* and checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based on the results ascertained from crop-cutting experiments conducted annually in selected districts. The standards, which are separate for irrigated and unirrigated crops, are revised every five years on a consideration of the results of crop-cutting experiments, and are applied to the condition of the crops reported by district officers and selected land-holders whose number exceeds six hundred.

Madras. (Total cultivated area 31,411,000 acres.)

In the Madras Presidency, the estimates relate to all districts in which the respective crops are grown. Approximately two-thirds of the cultivated land in the Presidency is Government or *raiyatwari* land, and has been carefully surveyed. All the village officers therein are appointed and controlled by Government officials. In the ordinary course of his work the village accountant sends every month to the Revenue Inspector (the officer in charge of a group of villages varying in number) a detailed statement of the sowings in his village. For those crops for which forecasts are prepared, the Revenue Inspector, who is himself a touring officer, reports to his *Tahsildar*, the area in his range under that crop, with his estimates of the average yield expressed in so many annas of the normal crop, when outturns are required. The *Tahsildar* consolidates all these figures and reports the total direct to the Director of Agriculture with, in the case of outturn, his estimated yield (also expressed in annas of the normal). The remaining third of the Presidency is *zamindari* (consisting of large proprietary estates), of which only a part has been accurately surveyed, and for which somewhat similar returns are prepared and dealt with accordingly. In other cases the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar estimates the area and yield as well as he can from his own knowledge, and from reports of the estate officials. The figures for these *zamindari* areas are included but shown separately in the reports sent by the Tahsildars to the Provincial Director of Agriculture. The Native States of Pudukkottai and Banganapalle send similar reports direct to the Director for cotton only. No other Native State in the Presidency prepares any crop forecast. Thus for each forecast return 232 separate reports are received in the Director's office, where they are scrutinized and tabulated. More accurate figures of areas cultivated are obtainable at the end of the year after all the village accounts have been checked. These figures are published later in the provincial Season and Crop Report. The figures reported by Tahsildars in their final forecasts—particularly those from *zamindari* areas—are checked by a comparison with the forecast reports and the Season and Crop reports of previous years and the returns from neighbouring Government areas, and thus an attempt is made to rectify obviously inaccurate reporting. Standard rates of outturn have been determined for each crop on a consideration of the latest crop-cutting experiments and of the results on the Government farms. The Director checks the rate of yield reported by Tahsildars by estimates received from his subordinate officers and from non-officials interested in a particular crop.

Bombay and Sind (Total cultivated area 30,077,000 acres.)

The estimates for the Bombay Presidency include all British districts and Native States where the respective crops are grown to any extent. In the British districts of the Presidency proper the area under different crops is ascertained in the first instance by village officers and recorded in village returns, which are checked by circle inspectors and other revenue officers, and compiled by the former for their circles and then for the *taluka*. The *taluka* figures are totalled up for each district in the office of the Director of Agriculture of the province. For Sind this work is done by local officers, and the Director receives district-by-district figures. The information received is for villages for which regular statistics are available, the proportion of reporting area being 91·4 per cent in the Presidency proper and 99·6 per cent in Sind. From 1909-10, however, estimates for the non-reporting areas have been made so far as possible and included in the table. In the case of Native States the acreage is estimated on the best local data available. The approximate numerical strength of the reporting agency is 188 in the Presidency proper, 60 in Sind, and 33 in the Native States. No standard of yield has yet been fixed. Local estimates of crop condition are converted to quantitative figures on the basis of a formula showing the average yield of crops, which has been adopted provisionally. This formula is now being revised, the revision being based on the ascertainment of actual yield in different parts of the Presidency by careful local enquiry by officers of the provincial Agricultural Department, who are tabulating the results and comparing them for the purpose. The unit of area in the formula is the district, and dry and irrigated crops are separately dealt with. Each year's estimate of the condition of crops is prepared by the *mamlatdars* (or *mahalkaris* where the taluka is sub-divided) from notes which they make and from reports from village accountants and circle inspectors. The estimate is sent direct to the Director of Agriculture, who, in the light of the general prospects of the season, makes the quantitative calculations. For Sind there are no formulæ, and all the necessary information is obtained from the district officers in the form of estimates on the basis of twelve

*Note.*—The cultivated area shown in the margin represents the average net area actually sown with all crops in each province during the three years ending 1915-16.

annas for a normal crop, together with quantitative equivalents gathered from general experience. For the Native States condition estimates are obtained, and the formulæ for adjoining British districts are applied.

Bihar and Orissa. (Total cultivated area 25,974,000 acres.)

The estimates for Bihar and Orissa relate to all the districts of the province where the respective crops are grown. Survey and settlement operations have been completed in all the districts except three, and in these districts the settlement figures serve as a check on the estimates of acreage based on the information furnished by the police. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. In the district of Sambalpur, the acreages under crops are revised annually by the Land Records staff by field-to-field inspection. The system of making crop-cutting tests, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in the districts of this province for some twenty-three years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield have not yet been obtained from these tests to enable Government to accept them as standards. The estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards adopted provisionally by the provincial Department of Agriculture on the basis of information obtained from other sources.

Bengal. (Total cultivated area 24,644,000 acres.)

The estimates for Bengal relate to all the districts of the Presidency where the respective crops are grown. In the absence of any revenue agency in the province, the figures are based mainly on rough approximate estimates made by district officers, and are more or less conjectural. The district officers obtain information from the sub-divisional officers through the agency of the police. The system of making crop-cutting experiments, as in other provinces, over a series of areas and seasons for the ascertainment of standards of yield has been in force in Bengal for the last twenty-two years, but sufficiently trustworthy figures of yield for all the crops have not yet been obtained. The quantitative estimates, therefore, of yield given in the forecasts are based on standards provisionally adopted. In the case of rice, jute, and sugarcane the standard rates of yield are those arrived at from crop-cutting experiments.

Central Provinces and Berar. (Total cultivated area 25,004,000 acres.)

The estimates for the Central Provinces and Berar relate to all the British districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. As regards the Native States of the province, reports on wheat only are furnished by the two States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon. No information is available for any other State. The figures of acreage for cotton, sesamum, rice, and sugarcane are estimates based on reports furnished by the local officials of the Land Records staff. The figures for wheat and linseed represent the actual areas sown with these crops as disclosed by field-to-field inspection by *patwaris*. The reporting agency consists of 235 revenue inspectors with, on an average, 22 *patwaris* working under each inspector. Each *tahsil* has usually 4 revenue inspectors. Standards of outturn were framed for each crop from the results of crop-cutting experiments on selected fields under the supervision of responsible and selected officials during the years 1881-85 to 1887-88. These standards have been revised from time to time on the basis of the results of crop-cutting experiments since made, the last revision having been made in 1912. The yield expressed by the people in terms of annas in the rupee is converted into percentages, 13·3 annas, or a normal crop, being taken to be equal to 100. A full crop or 16 annas is denoted by 120, and a bumper crop or 20 annas by 150. All deductions based on the standards are made by the provincial Director of Land Records and Settlements from the year's figures furnished by the district officers, who are supposed to bear in mind the standards when estimating the yield of the season.

Punjab. (Total cultivated area 24,396,000 acres.)

The estimates for the Punjab relate to all the British districts in which the respective crops are grown. As regards the Native States of the province, reports on wheat and cotton are furnished by all the States in which the two crops are grown to any considerable extent. No estimates for any other crop are prepared by any Native State. The figures of area for all the British districts up to 1912-13 were based on actual measurements by the village revenue staff. Estimates of yield were recorded by district officers after personal enquiry from *tahsildars* and leading agriculturists. The total number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers and *tahsildars* must amount to several thousands. From 1913-14, however, this method is followed only in districts in which the respective crops are grown to a considerable extent. For other districts the provincial Director of Land Records prepares conventional forecasts based on the actual average area figures for the previous five years, and an assumed average outturn as determined by him to meet the character of the harvest.

Burma. (Total cultivated area 14,283,000 acres.)

The estimates for Burma relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown. The figures for the districts in which the crops are grown to a considerable extent are based on regular reports, furnished by district officers, while those for the remaining districts are based on rough estimates prepared by the Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records. For the districts from which regular reports are received, the figures of area are obtained from the assessment rolls prepared by revenue surveyors. The original information about the yield is obtained from township officers, inspectors of Land Records, and from the more important of the Land Revenue subordinate officers. In this way the estimate of each district is based on the information furnished by some thirty or more persons. The figures of both area and yield are tabulated by the Superintendent of Land Records and

checked by the District Officer. The Commissioner of Settlements and Land Records compares the estimated yield with a standard representing the normal yield, which was fixed after an extensive series of experimental crop-cuttings by settlement officers.

Assam. (Total cultivated area 5,869,000 acres.)

The estimates for Assam relate to all the districts in which the respective crops reported on are grown to any extent, excluding some of the unimportant hill districts in certain cases. The information is received from district officers, who in their turn obtain figures from the district Land Records staffs in the case of the temporarily-settled areas and from zamindars in the case of the permanently-settled portion of Goalpara. In the permanently settled part of Sylhet the figures for jute are those submitted after actual inspection by the village *choukidar panchayats*, and for tea those reported by the garden managers, while for all other crops estimates have been framed by the district officer from the actual areas in the temporarily settled parts applied, on the basis of population, to the rest of the district. The figures are checked only in the temporarily settled tracts by the circle Sub-Deputy Collectors; in the permanently settled districts of Sylhet and Goalpara there is no valid check at all. The estimates of outturn are based on the normal yield obtained from the results of crop-cutting experiments.

North-West Frontier Province. (Total cultivated area 2,312,000 acres.)

The estimates for the North-West Frontier Province relate to all the districts of the province in which the respective crops reported on are grown, including the Tochi agency in the case of wheat, cotton, and sugarcane, and the Kurram agency in the case of wheat and cotton. The figures of area are based on actual measurements made by the *patwaris* in their field-to-field inspection at each harvest. They are further checked by higher revenue officers. The estimates of the standard yield are based principally on data derived from a large number of crop-cutting experiments made during the progress of settlement operations. They were framed for each assessment circle, which is the unit of area, and separately for lands irrigated by canals, by wells, for alluvial (*sailab*) lands, and for lands entirely dependent on rain. The standards are applied to the estimates of condition of crops received from the district officers, who frame their estimates in consultation with local agriculturists. The exact number of agriculturists consulted by the district officers is not available, but it must necessarily be several hundreds.

Ajmer-Merwara. (Total cultivated area 316,000 acres.)

The estimates for Ajmer-Merwara relate to the whole of the district. So far as *khalsa*,* *jagir*, and minor *istamrari* villages are concerned, the *patwari* is responsible for making field-to-field inspections of every village in his circle at each harvest. These inspections commence on 1st September for the autumn harvest and on 1st February for the spring harvest. The *patwari* notes down the results of his local inquiries and inspections in his field book. A certain percentage of the entries made by the *patwari* is checked and corrected, when necessary, by the *girdawar* or *kanungo*, who also inspects the crops at each harvest. The tahsil officers further test a certain number of entries, and the sub-divisional officer also makes a general inspection of crops at each harvest. As soon as the inspection of the harvest is complete an abstract statement of area and outturn is compiled separately for each *girdawar's* circle and tahsil, and these statements are then consolidated for the three sub-divisions in the district office. An assumed normal outturn per acre for each crop has been fixed at settlement. Crop estimates are annually made by the revenue officers and the results recorded. These sets of figures give a useful check on the outturn estimates made by the *patwaris*. The exact area sown in the sub-divisions is obtained from the abstract statements. In the large *istamrari* estates the preparation of the field books is done by the estate officials. These field books contain fairly accurate information in regard to wheat, the outturn of which in maunds is generally appraised for the purpose of payment of the cultivators' rent; but as regards cotton and sesamum the figures are conjectural, as no crop-cutting experiments are made, the rents being charged in cash. The Government agency does not supervise the collection of figures in large *istamrari* estates.

Coorg. (Total cultivated area 139,000 acres.)

The estimates for rice furnished by Coorg are based on the results of annual crop inspections and experiments. Crop inspections are made by each *shanboy* for his circle under the supervision of the *parpattigar* and the detailed particulars entered in the crop inspection registers and summarised in the crop abstracts, the totals of which are compiled in the office of the Deputy Director, Land Records and Agriculture. About 50 crop experiments are conducted annually by subordinates of the Revenue Department and *subedars* (*taksildars*) and also a few by the Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in whose office the estimates of yield, given in the forecast, are calculated on the basis of the average for the province.

Central India.

In the Central India States estimates are framed for wheat and cotton. The methods differ with different States. In most States the acreage returns are prepared by *tahsils* from the field measurements of the *patwaris* and then compiled for the whole State. In some cases the outturn estimates are similarly compiled after check on the spot by the higher revenue officials in consultation with the cultivators; in others they are merely an approximation from the acreage figures; in a few States fields are selected in the different circles as bearing an average yield, the crop is cut and weighed, the outturn for the circle is calculated from the result, and the totals of the circles form the return for the State. Finally, each Political Agent compiles the returns of the States in his political charge into an Agency return, each of which is shown separately in the return for Central India.

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* *Khalsa* villages are those which pay full revenue to Government.

Rajputana. The estimates for wheat and cotton furnished by the States in Rajputana are generally defective in consequence of the absence of figures for unsurveyed areas and privileged tenures in many cases.

Hyderabad. The estimates for wheat, cotton, and oilseeds furnished by the Hyderabad State excluded until 1902-03 *jagir* and other revenue-free lands or privileged tenures; since then estimates for these areas have been procured as far as possible and included in the statement.

Mysore. (Total cultivated area 6,223,000 acres.) The estimates furnished by the Mysore State relate to all the districts of the State in which the respective crops are grown. As regards area the information is based on the entries made by the *shanbog* (village accountant) in his crop inspection book and checked by the higher revenue officers. The outturn is noted by the *shanbog* in terms of annas (16 annas being taken for a normal or 100 per cent crop) from which the total yield is determined by reference to the standard normal outturn per acre fixed for each taluk. The figures are finally scrutinized and consolidated in the Revenue Commissioner's office.

# APPENDIX III

## DATES PRESCRIBED FOR THE ISSUE OF THE ALL-INDIA FORECASTS OF CROPS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

RICE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st forecast | October | 20 |
| 2nd „ | December | 20 |
| Final „ | February | 20 |

WHEAT—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st forecast | January | 31 |
| 2nd „ | March | 15 |
| 3rd „ | May | 30 |
| Final „ | August | 10 |

COTTON—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st forecast | August | 15 |
| 2nd „ | October | 15 |
| 3rd „ | December | 15 |
| Final „ | February | 15 |

LINSEED, RAPE AND MUSTARD—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st forecast | January | 1 |
| 2nd „ | March | 15 |
| Final „ | June | 1 |

SESAMUM (*til or jinjili*)—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st forecast | September | 1 |
| 2nd „ | October | 20 |
| Final „ | January | 15 |
| Supplementary forecast | April | 20 |

GROUNDNUT—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st forecast | October | 20 |
| Final „ | February | 15 |

INDIGO—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st forecast | October | 15 |
| Final „ | December | 20 |

SUGARCANE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st forecast | August | 20 |
| 2nd „ | October | 20 |
| Final „ | February | 16 |

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